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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
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The Daily Commercial.

The Latest News.

By our latest advices Mexico we learn that General MEJIA has entered Victoria City, where he was joined by troops from Tampica under General DUPIN. It was reported that General CASTAGAY had defeated a party of Juarists near Saltillo. MEJIA is marching on Matamoras. The Mexican vessels Liberator and Mexicano had been captured off Manzanillo. It was reported that the Russian fleet in the Pacific had been ordered to Acapulco to salute the new Mexican flag.

The Spaniards are said not to be making much headway in Santa Domingo. They are suffering severely from sickness.

Ex. Gov. BIGLER has been nominated for Congress by the Clearfield county Democracy.

The steamer John J. Roe, reported sunk near New Madrid, was valued at $50,000, and insured for $30,000. The boat had considerable freight on board. Four men were drowned.

By the latest advices from Santo Domingo, we learn that a cargo of slaves was landed at Relliado several days ago.

The report that Secretary FESSENDEN has decided to place a temporary loan of $50,000,000 on the market is contradicted.

Secretary SEWARD has returned to Washington.

Gov. ANDREW has given his adhesion to President LINCOLN without reservation.

Gen. GRANT's situation is improving every day. LEE cannot attack with any effect until EARLY returns, and SHERIDAN is engaging his attention too closely to permit that return.

Since the Chicago nomination the inclination to invest in Government securities has become wide-spread.

The number of men going forward to the army is daily increasing, and they are of superior character, morally and physically.

It is probable a general order for the draft will not be issued for some days yet. The President will withhold it as long as volunteering goes on at the present rate.

In reference to the apparent inactivity of the Army of the Potomac, the country is asked to have patience, as every day's delay increases our army and reduces that of the rebels.

The President was visited by the Washington Union Campaign Club yesterday. He addressed them briefly, reminding them of the recent military, naval, and political victories from Alabama to Vermont.

Gen. TOWER, Superintendent of the West Point Academy, has been relieved from that post and ordered to duty at Nashville. Brig. Gen. CULLUM takes his place.

Col. LIBAUL, commandant at West Point, has also been relieved, and is succeeded by Captain BRIGHT.

Gen. GILLUM, whose nomination was not confirmed by the Senate last spring, has been re-appointed for gallantry in routing and killing JOHN MORGAN.

Major DIRE, late of the Springfield Arsenal, has been made a Brigadier General, and is now Chief of the Ordnance Department. Brig. Gen. RAMSAY, the former Chief, has been placed upon the retired list.

Collector DRAPER, of the New York Custom House, is introducing healthful reforms. He has already closed some of the Bonded Warehouses, the lessees of which were charging merchants extortionate rates for storage, and sent on to Washington to see what he is to do with other cases of the same sort which may come to light.

A draft has been ordered in the 12th and 13th Congressional Districts in the State of New York.

It has also been ordered in Ohio and other States whose quotas have not been filled up.

The Hon. W. W. KETCHUM, of Wilkesbare, received the Union nomination for Congress from the 12th District of this State, yesterday, the Hon. G. A. GROW having declined.

The Union party have carried the State election in Maine by the largest majority ever given at a gubernatorial election. The majority will probably reach 20,000. The whole Congressional Delegation is secured, and five-sixths of both branches of the Legislature are also made sure. The State motto of Maine is *Dirigo*, I direct. She will maintain her name.

Park Benjamin died in New York on Monday night, aged 55 years.

A Historical Parallel.

The coincidences of history are ever complete. A blockade runner named *Ailse Craig* has just been captured by the *Quaker City*. Now. the original Ailse Craig is a very lofty and barren rock, which has its location in the sea off the coast of Ayrshire, in Scotland. On this crag the sea fowls congregate in immense numbers, and in passing it, sailors are in the habit of firing off their pistols for the purpose of scaring the birds from their resting places. The effect is a general uprising of the winged tribe, which fly hither and thither in the most magnificent confusion, making the most comical noises. The birds of prey of the Chicago persuasion, who are resting on the great and ugly crag of Armistice, just as barren as the Ailse, are being played with just in the same way, with the same effects. First of all, Farragut fired his pistol, and there was a grand flutter; then Sherman fired his, and there was another flutter; then the people of Vermont fired their little documents, and there was a flutter; Little Mac went off prematurely, and there was another flutter; Maine went off, and another flutter takes place. The fluttering and the cooing of these Chicago fowls are very amusing. Let us keep on firing. Just so long as we do so they will interest us with their fluttering and their cooing. The armistice crag itself, is never dangerous unless you strike it. It never leaves its place to strike anybody if it is let alone.

The Opera.

Next week we are to have an opportunity of enjoying the Italian Opera. The company is now delighting the people of Columbus, Ohio, and will complete their engagement there this week. Our readers will have pleasure in anticipating the presence of the following corps of *artistes*: Madame Virginia Whiting, Miss Fanny Stockton, sopranos; Madame Natali Testa, contralto; Signor Stefani, Signor ,Testa, tenors; Signor Amodio, baritone; Signor Barilli, basso; and Signor Nicolao, musical conductor, with a full chorus and orchestra from the New York Academy of Music. The performances will be at Concert Hall, and will open with Bellini's grand opera of "Norma." We look forward with pleasure to the advent of this company in our midst.

Allegheny City To-morrow Evening.

There will be a Union meeting in Market Square, Allegheny City, to-morrow evening. Several good speakers will be on the stand and speak. The time for canvassing vigorously has aarived; the prospect is auspicious, and if we all do our duty a splendid victory will crown our labors. We trust the Union men of Allegheny City will gather in strong numbers to set the ball in motion.

NEARLY EVERY GENERAL to whom the nation looks to achieve victory in the field, has written a letter in opposition to the White Feather policy inaugurated at Chicago. "If we are only true to ourselves" says Gen. GRANT, "the end is not far distant." Can this be done by withdrawing the army and giving the rebels a chance to recuperate? "I believe in treating the rebellion as Gen. JACKSON treated the Indians," says Gen. HOOKER, "whip them first and treat with them afterwards." Whip them not at all, is the language of the Chicago Convention.

THE Convocation of Western Pennsylvania is now holding its Session in New Brighton, Rev. D. C. PAGE, D.D., of Allegheny City, presiding. The first meeting was held yesterday.

Jeff. Davis a Gentleman.

It was Governor METCALF, of Kentucky, who had the temerity to charge JEFF. DAVIS, the repudiator and traitor, with being "no gentleman." It was General MCCLELLAN who resented the insult to his old friend and benefactor by declaring that JEFF. DAVIS, the perjurer and rebel, was "a perfect gentleman." When JEFF. was Secretary of War, MCCLELLAN was appointed to visit the Crimea, that great occasion on which the then gallant Captain tain prepared a report of what he saw, which his particular friend, Dr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, declared was a plagiarism, the same thing having previously appeared in Paris, from the pen of an accomplished French military critic. It would be decidedly unfriendly if the General should forget his old friend, and refuse to do him a kindness when, as now, he finds him in in a tight place.

Maine Upholds the Flag.

Maine bravely upholds the old Flag and pronounces in thunder tones against the treasonable purposes hatched at Chicago. The majority for CONEY, the Union candidate for Governor, will not be far from TWENTY THOUSAND, being a gain of about three thousand over last year.

The White Feather party are entitled to draw what comfort they can from this result, and adopt any rule they choose in estimating their chances for MCCLELLAN and Surrender.

Vermont and Maine have spoken since the Chicago Convention. Both give increased majorities—a result that proves conclusively the temper of the country and foreshadows what will be the great verdict in November.

The Sons of Liberty for McClellan.

The secret order of the Sons of Liberty, of Ohio, held a meeting at Columbus on Monday, and resolved by two majority to support MCCLELLAN, whereat VALLANDIGHAM and his friends profess themselves crest-fallen. The secret conspirators think MAC a good enough man for them, having assurances that his letter was written to satisfy War Democrats, but not to displease them. This is the game, but it will not work.

Late News Items.

General Sherman forbids any citizen to go to Atlanta. No manufactures or trade are to be permitted there, and the whole town will be used for purely military purposes.

Lieutenant D. M. Spencer, of Pittsburgh, is among the Federal officers that have been placed under fire by the rebels at Chareston.

The Cooperstown (N. Y.) *Journal* of Thursday furnishes the particulars of a terrible disaster which occurred on Tuesday evening at Springfield Centre, Otsego County, by which fifty persons were injured, a number severely, and one or two fatally. At the time of the disaster an entertainment was being given by the ladies of that town in the large dancing hall of the hotel formerly kept by Mr. T. F. Pier, in aid of the Sanitaly Commission. That point of the hall which stands over the shed adjoining the hotel on the north, about 32 by 26 feet, built about ten years ago, was set apart for the tables containing refreshments and fancy articles. Up to about 9.30 o'clock those assembled at the hotel were principally gathered in the south end of the hall, over the main building, witnessing tableaux, &c., at the conclusion of which the curtains were drawn which divided the hall, and the people moved almost *en masse* toward the furnished tables. In a moment there was a crash, a cry of alarm and anguish, the timbers and floor gave way, and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men, women and children were precipitated to the ground below, amid the mass of material, tables, &c.

Hon. Tom Corwin leaves soon to stump Ohio for Lincoln.

The Soldier's Reception of McClellan's Nomination.

Let every member of the white-feather party hang his head to hide his blushes while reading the following letter of a woman, the fit wife of a soldier and the rightful mother of warriors:

To the Editor of the N.Y. Tribune:

SIR: I enclose one dollar, for which I beg you will send to the Soldiers of the Army of the Pomac one hundred copies of your pamphlet containing the Chicago and Union platforms. This war has taken from me my husband, and now my only son lies in the miserable den at Andersonville, Georgia, dying, I fear, from starvation and the brutal treatment of the chivalric Southerners. These facts, I claim, give me the right to say that I despise the people who are in favor of "immediate cessation of hostilities;" and I am sure that Gen. McClellan, under whom my dear husband fought, will never indorse a purpose so vile, and that some other leader will have to be found to carry the traitorous banner of Party; and I am sure that the brave men now battling under Grant and Sherman have only to read the programme made at Chicago, in the interest of the rebellion, to insure their condemnation of all men who indorse it. The small sum I enclose is just one-tenth of all the money I possess—my only excuse for not sending more.

The Vote of the Soldiers.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, Sept. 7.

Nearly one hundred soldiers, probably, voted in Burlington yesterday, and it is safe to say that *nine-tenths* of them voted the Union ticket. They did so, too, with a perfect understanding of what they were about, and an appreciation of the issue which it was cheering to see. With very few exceptions, appeals to the Democrats among them to stand by their old party, and not to go back on "Little Mac," had no more effect on them than the wind. As one of them, wounded in one of the recent battles, came limping up the steps of the Town Hall, a Democratic ticket vender thrust the Copperhead State ticket into his hand. He took the vote, looked at it very deliberately, and then, with a dry emphasis which added greatly to the effect of his words, said, "What a —— fool I should be, go down and fight rebels for three years, with my musket, and then come here to stab myself in the back with a piece of paper like that! No!"—throwing the vote for Redfield & Co. from him, and drawing his forefinger across his throat, with a slow, resolute action—"I'd cut my throat before I'd vote that ticket."

That's the way the soldiers feel.

BEFORE AGREEING TO AN ARMISTICE, the oyal people, in and out of the army, will be apt to ask who, before and after the Presidential election of 1860, removed the arms of the nation south of the Potomac, stole the Forts of the nation in Southern harbors, robbed the Mint of the nation in New Orleans, remained in office in the Cabinet and in Congress whilst conspiring to bring on rebellion, got possession of Norfolk by treachery, and were busy committing theft and perjury, in preparing for their predetermined treason and war against the Union? The answer to this question will satisfy the loyal people that an armistice which might safely be granted to an honorable enemy would only be abused by Jeff. Davis and his associates, who have exhibited heretofore no regard for their pledged word and oaths of allegiance. How they would use a cessation of hostilities is already known by the way they used the time of peace and abused the confidence of the country.

A New York letter says: "The defection of the *News* has occasioned great consternation in the Democratic camp. The leaders say it is a flank movement on the part of Seward and Weed, for the benefit of Mr. Lincoln, but how that is, your correspondent, not being in the confidence of either the Capults nor the Montagues, cannot undertake to determine. The Republicans, meanwhile, are nothing, if not jolly, not only because of this proceeding on the part of the "Peace" men, but because of a rumor that Gen. Fremont, who is in this city at present, is writing a letter formally withdrawing his name as a Presidential candidate, and recommending his followers to unite in the support of Mr. Lincoln, as the only choice left them, as between an ignoble peace and the suppression of the rebellion, by force of arms. I give you this rumor for what it is worth, and without vouching for its correctness."

MCCLELLAN'S "change of base" in Union Square, on Thursday night, will not save him. Anticipating this (his single strategy), the Hon. John A. Peters, in a speech at Portland, Maine, "brought down the house" with the remark: "If McClellan couldn't take Richmond, making Washington his base, you may safely swear *he will never take Washington, making Richmond his base.*"

THE Democrats at Chicago resolved to adhere to the Union "in the future as in the past." The way they adhered to it "in the past" inflicted on the Nation the rebellion; and it is precisely for that reason, and the fact the rebellion relies on the success of the party as its only hope, that the people will not trust it "in the future."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Anxiety to Invest in Government Funds.

The President Declines to Order the Draft Yet.

HANGING OUT A CAMPAIGN FLAG.

The President Makes a Speech.

He Says, "Have You Heard from Maine and Vermont, and Farragut and Sherman?"

CHANGES AT WEST POINT.

And in the Ordinance Department.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 13.

Numerous letters received at the Treasury Department, during the month of August, indicate great uneasiness on the part of those who have money, and a wide-spread disinclination to invest in Government securities, because of fears that the nominee of the Chicago Convention might be successful. The daily correspondence of the department since the 1st of September shows a great change of feeling in all parts of the North, consequent upon the increasing assurance that no man, standing upon the peace platform of that Convention, can be elected, and an unprecedently large bid for the last loan, as well as of letters received every day, prove the amount of money which is seeking this investment.

The number of men going forward to the army is daily increasing, and it is universally noticed that most of the new enlistments are men of superior character, morally as well as physically.

It is probable that a general order for the draft will not be issued for some days yet, though drafting has already begun in a few districts. It is understood that the War Department is about ready to proceed with it everywhere, but as long as men come forward at the present rate by volunteering, the President will withhold the necessary order.

Many of our best and most trusted generals in active service, as well as numbers of persons in different States, to whom the people are accustomed to look for counsel, are urging however that the draft should be enforced at once. Everywhere the public ought to understand that much of what purports to be Washington news in the New York papers does not come from this city; thus the famous telegram in the *World* of Saturday last, about the capture of Mobile, on which gold took such a tumble, was manufactured out of whole cloth in New York. The telegrams in the *Herald*, that a "new" temporary loan is to be put upon the market, are of the same character, as are also telegrams in other papers to the effect that subscriptions to the 10-forty loan may be half paid in certificates of indebtedness. Each and all these stories are pure fictions, started and circulated by stock gamblers, who, it appears, are rich enough to buy newspapers to serve their ends and fool the public.

A dispatch from Petersburgh says that all remains quiet. The country is asked to have patience, as every day's delay increases our army and decreases that of the rebels.

The Lincoln and Johnson campaign club of Washington threw out a very large and beautiful flag over Pennsylvania avenue at 9th street this afternoon, in presence of seven or eight hundred spectators. There was music and cheering, and then the club and citizens formed in procession, and preceded by a band, marched up to the White House and called out the President. He said we had recently had speeches from Vermont and Maine, which were excellent, and speeches from Mobile and Atlanta which were better, and as none of these needed comment or explanation from him to make their worth or significance plain, he would content himself with thanking his friends and expressing his hearty desire that they may have more of the Mobile and Atlanta kind of speeches before the campaign closes this fall. There were a thousand or more people present, and the President's allusions to Maine were received with shouts, only excelled by those which were given for Grant and Sherman and Farragut.

General Tower, Superintendent of the West Point Academy, has been relieved and ordered to duty at Nashville. He is succeeded by Brig. Gen. Cullum. Colonel Libaul, Commandant at West Point, has also been relieved, and is succeeded by Capt. Bright.

Gen. Gillum, whose nomination was passed oyer by the Senate without confirmation, last Spring, has been reappointed for gallantry, in routing and killing John Morgan.

As you have been informed, a change has been sometime contemplated in the Ordnance office. Major Dire, late of the Springfield Arsenal, was made a Brigadier General two weeks ago. Yesterday he entered upon his duties as Chief of Ordnance, and to-day, Brig.-Gen. Ramsay, late Chief, is placed upon the retired list.

The War Department is without any official advice from either Grant or Sherman for two days.

Gen. Sherman is known to be bringing up supplies and resting his army at Atlanta,

REFORM IN THE N.Y. CUSTOM HOUSE.

Collector Draper After the Extortioners.

Prompt Closing of Bonded Warehouses.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

Collector Draper has issued orders for the closing of all bonded warehouses whose owners or lessees charge extortionate rates for storage, and accordingly Deputy-Collector Stedwell has closed two of the buildings. A similar course, it is understood, will be pursued in all other like cases. It appears that in consequence of unusually heavy importations, the fluctuations in the price of goods, and the general rise in prices, the rates for storage have increased, and attained in some cases to extraordinary figures, so that complaints of merchants were frequent. The late Collector, after a full consideration of the circumstances, decided that no more than the rates approved by the Chamber of Commerce in 1857, with the addition of $1 50 per cent. should be charged for storage. This was satisfactory to the merchants, but many of the store keepers did not abide by it, and continued charging heavy prices, claiming that they could obtain from merchants on private account as much money as they charged for public storage. Recently a case in which eight times the enhanced rates allowed by Mr. Barney, had been enforced, came before Collector Draper, and another case in which nearly $300 were charged, where the legal amount was less than one hundred. The alleged extortions caused the closing of the stores, and Mr. Draper has sent to Washington for further instructions. The Collector is promptly investigating all complaints of merchants, and is determined that justice shall be done.

Interesting News.

Gov. Andrew Gives His Adhesion to Lincoln—Situation at Petersburg—The Richmond Papers—Sherman's Intentions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, who has arrived here, has given in his adhesion to Mr. Lincoln without reservation. One of Gen. Grant's staff, just arrived here, reports the situation of the army improving vastly. Lee cannot attack with any effect until Early returns, and Sheridan holds him so closely he cannot fall back without immense disaster, and the Richmond *Examiner* of Friday last says General Grant has massed a great many troops on the railroad, two miles South of Petersburg, and has, within the last ten days, pushed his left a quarter of a mile West of the railroad. He will, at an early day, make a grand burst and try to reach the South side of the railroad at some point near the Tavern. This is to be his next grand movement. The *Whig* says Sherman told the Rebel wounded at Jonesboro that he intended to take his army back to Atlanta, rest it and then go to Andersonville. The *Whig* says this may be regarded as Yankee bragadocia.

Ex-Gov. Bigler Nominated for Congress by the Democracy.

PHIPADELPHIA, Sept. 13.

Ex-Governor Bigler has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of Clearfield county.

FROM MAINE.

GREAT UNION TRIUMPH.

A Majority of 20,000 for the Union.

Whole Congressional Delegation Elected.

And Five-Sixths of the Legislature.

RUBBING IT INTO POOR CHICAGO.

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 13.

We have carried the State by the largest majority ever thrown by any party in Maine at a Gubernatorial election — possibly reaching 20,000.

We have all the Congressional Districts by immense majorities, and five-sixths of both branches of the Legislature.

(Signed) J. G. BLAINE,
Chairman Union State Com.

FROM MEXICO.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MEXICAN ARMY.

Defeat of Juarists Near Saltillo.

The Russian Fleet to Salute the New Mexican Flag.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

The steamer Roanoke from Havana 8th, arrived to-day.

Dates from the city of Mexico to the 29th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. had been received.

Gen. Mejia had entered Victoria City and was joined by troops from Tampico under Gen. Dupin.

It was reported in Vera Cruz that General Castagay had defeated a party of Juarists near Saltillo, losing amongst others his chief of artillery.

Mejia is said to be marching on Matamoras. Various skirmishes are reported, in which the French were usually victorious. No reliance can be placed in these reports.

The Mexican vessels Liberator and Mexicana had been captured off Manzanilla.

It was reported that the Russian fleet in the Pacific has been ordered to rendezvous at Acapulco to salute the new Mexican flag.

From Santa Domingo.

PARTICULARS OF BATTLES.

A Cargo of Slaves Landed Near Reliado.

NEW YORK, September 13.

By the arrival of the Roanoke from New Orleans, and Havana we have the latest advices from Santa Domingo.

The Spaniards are not making any more headway in Santa Domingo than the French in Mexico. They suffer severely from the ravages of sickness. A small force was attacked between Santa Domingo city and San Christobel, and their commander, Col, Snarez, killed. The rebels at Puerto Plata had been attacked and drawn out of their fortifications, leaving ten guns. On the other hand it is said that the Rebels lost only one gun and had three forts keeping up a constant fire. A cargo of slaves was successfully landed near Reliado last week.

PROMPT DELIVERY OF U. S. BONDS

Arrival of Deserters in Washington,

WASHINGTON, September 13.

One-third of the bonds of the recent loan were delivered to-day, and immediate deliveries will continue to be made as fast as the certificates are presented for that purpose.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that the entire amount realized from this loan shall be paid to the army. Warrants were issued yesterday for money to pay the troops in the North West, Missouri, and Louisiana.

Eight rebel deserters from Hill's corps came to Washington to-day on the mail boat from City Point.

The order of Gen. Grant offering protection to deserters, and promising them employment out of reach of the rebel authorities, has already had a desirable effect, and squads of them frequently come within our lines.

The Military Governor of the District of Washington has issued an order prohibiting the sale of clothing to any enlisted men upon the discharge papers they may present, until the papers have been examined and a special permit obtained from the Governor's headquarters. The reason for this order is that persons engaged in the clothing business have frequently sold citizen's clothes to enlisted men who have exhibited certificates of discharge, which in most cases proved to be spurious or forged.

The Draft Ordered in the 12th and 13th Congressional Districts of N. York.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.

Gov. Seymour has received the following communication:

STATE OF NEW YORK, NORTHERN DIVISION, }
ALBANY, September 10. }

To His Excellency H. Seymour, Governor of New York:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, pursuant to the President's proclamation of July 18th, 1864, and to the instructions of the Provost Marshal General, I have ordered a draft in the 12th and 13th Congressional Districts, to be commenced on the morning of the 14th of September, inst., in each of such districts. Very respectfully,

(Signed) FRED. TOWNSEND,
Lieut. Col. and A. A. P. M.

The following telegraph from Washington has also been received by Gov. Seymour:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.

A draft is ordered to commence in Ohio and other States whose quotas have not been filled up, on Monday, the 19th of September.

(Signed) J. B FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Report of a Temporary Loan Contradicted.

Return of Secretary Seward to his Post.

WASHINGTON, Septembr 13.

There is official authority for contradicting the report that Secretary Fessenden has decided to place a temporary loan of $50,000,000 on the market.

Secretary Seward has returned from his visit to the North.

The Steamer John J. Roe Valued at $50,000.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.

The steamer John J. Roe, recently sunk near New Madrid, was valued at $50,000; insured for $30,000. Four men were drowned. The boat had considerable government freight aboard.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

Gold opened stronger this morning; the opening quotations was 218, but under heavy purchases to cover shorts the price advanced before noon to 223¼.

Gold at the evening Exchange was quoted at 226½.

Hon. W. W. Ketchum Nominated to Congress from the Twelfth District.

SCRANTON, Sept. 13.

Hon. W. W. Ketchum, of Wilkesbarre, was to-day nominated for Congress by the Union party of the 12th district, the Hon. G. A. Grow having declined.

DEATH OF PARK BENJAMIN,

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

Park Benjamin died in this city last night, aged 55 years.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 13.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—Dull and inactive.

CORN—Firmer. No. 2 $1 44@$1 45, chiefly at outside price.

OATS—More active; sales at 75c.

WHISKY—Sales at $1 81.

CANAL FREIGHTS—To New York—Wheat 17c, Corn 15c, Oats 10c.

LAKE IMPORTS—13.710 bush Wheat, 8,194 Corn 45,073 Oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—Wheat, 88,100; Corn, 22,360; Oats, 39,910.

The Fall of Atlanta.

DETAILED ACCOUNT.

OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

NEAR JONESBOROUGH, Sept, 7, 1864.

The morning of the 31st found us well prepared for any emergency. Formidable works had been thrown up all along the line during the night, and the boys were wistfully peering over them for the Johnnies. We had been feeling our way along all the afternoon of the previous day, and a collision was now hourly expected. Thus far the Rebels had maintained a dogged silence; had kept carefully out of our reach—almost out of our sight. Was Hood intending to draw us into a trap, and then suddenly fall on us right and left; or was he not yet apprised of Sherman's real intentions? We could not even provoke a respectable skirmish out of his cavalry. Such were our queries—and there was a consequent, almost painful anxiety—when, at about ten o'clock, in front of the 4th and 14th corps, a long gray column was seen moving, on double quick, to our right, in the direction of Jonesboro'. We immediately opened a battery on the rebs, but received no reply—only quickened their steps. This was Hardee, hurrying down to save Jonesboro' from the army of the Tennessee, to which we will look at present.

On the right Kilpatrick's cavalry had crossed the Flint river. The 15th corps had also crossed the river on each side of the Jonesboro' road. By noon the 17th corps was across, and in position on the left of the 15th. Corse's division of the 16th corps was also across, and on the right of the 15th corps. The remainder of the 16th was held in reserve on the west side of the river.

Late in the forenoon, Kilpatrick also withdrew to the west side of the river, to cover the Jonesboro and Fayetteville road and maneuvering for

THE INIATORY BATTLE

was commenced.

At three o'clock P. M., General Howard ordered General Blair to make a reconnoissance to ascertain whether the enemy's lines were continuous; Logan and Ransom to co-operate—the former by making a demonstration in front, and the latter by feigning a movement on the right.

The movement was to begin at 4 o'clock, but before that hour arrived the enemy made an attack, beginning on Logan's corps. The main body of Hardee's corps moved round to gain our right and rear, while Bates and Cheatham's old divisions moved up the river and struck Corse's division of the 16th corps, and Claiborn's division (of Hardee's corps) encountered Kilpatrick at the ford. S. D. Lee's corps came out direct from Jonesboro' and attacked Logan in front. To do this the enemy had to advance through an open field which exposed him to a raking fire of musketry. He made two distinct assaults, but was each time handsomely repulsed with considerable loss. Kilpatrick engaged Claiborn's division hotly on the right, and for a while it was hard to tell which way the scale would turn, but the rebel lines finally gave way and our victory, though comparatively small, was complete.

Our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing, will not amount to over three hundred; while the enemy's dead alone, which were left in our hands, sum up nearly two hundred.

Among their killed was Maj. Gen. Anderson, whose body they have since obtained under flag of truce. We also captured a number of prisoners, including a score or more of line officers.

After the engagement, Gen. Howard issued the following congratulatory order to the Army of the Tennessee:

"NEAR JONESBORO, GA., Aug. 31, 1864.

"The General Commanding congratulates this army on the brilliant manner in which they repulsed the attacks of the enemy to-day, and announces to them that, while the enemy was throwing upon them the greater portion of his force, Generals Schofield and Stanley moved upon the railroad two miles south of Rough and Ready, headed off a train of cars loaded with troops going to the support of their repulsed columns, and are still on the railroad destroying it.

"Thus we have whipped the enemy, cut his communications, divided his army, and are now prepared to pursue and destroy it.

"Major-General Sherman desires the General commanding to express his appreciation of the noble conduct of officers and men of this army, and to assure them that he knows their worth and is not unmindful of their services.

"The gallant behavior of the cavalry division under Gen. Kilpatrick, in meeting the attack of Claiborn, is heartily appreciated by the General commanding, and will not remain unnoticed. By order of

"Maj.-Gen. O. O. HOWARD."

OPERATIONS ON THE LEFT AND CENTER.

While this was in progress on the right, our left and center were advanced to the Macon Railroad and the track was torn up at Rough and Ready by the 23d corps, and at Morrow Station by the 4th driving away a small body of rebel cavalry and heading off a train load of soldiers on their way to reinforce Hardee. They also captured some forty prisoners, and these brought the information that but two corps (Hardee's and Lee's) had gone down to Jonesboro', and the rest of Hood's army, Stewart's and the militia, were in Atlanta.

Gen. Thomas immediately notified the 20th Corps, which was back at the Chattahoochee, to keep a sharp eye on Atlanta, and move up at the first indication of the enemy's evacuation. The 23d on the left, was ordered to keep its hold on the railroad, and advance cautiously to the right, while the 4th and 14th were moved rapidly down towards Jonesboro' to support the Army of the Tennessee, which had been skirmishing all morning.

The 14th, being in advance of the 4th, relieved the 17th, which swung round to the right, and has just succeeded in crossing and taking position on the east side of Flint river, where it will be ready to operate on the enemy's left flank at daybreak to-morrow morning.

About two o'clock p. m., skirmishing commenced along the line of the railroad, which was the beginning of

THE BATTLE OF JONESBORO.

The 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Corps, Col. Moore, had been moving in advance along the Atlanta and Jonesboro Road, with the 69th Ohio deployed as skirmishers, and as soon as the line of the 14th had fairly connected with the Army of the Tennessee, this brigade was ordered to make a reconnoissance to the railroad, a mile distant. Skirmishing its way up to the road, and resting its left upon it, the brigade moved across an open field to the edge of a wood, where the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, formed on its right. The whole corps now formed in line of battle, Carlin's division, Morgan's, in the centre, and Baird's in the left, and in reserve.

About 3 o'clock P. M., the 2d brigade, 1st division, (regular) was ordered to charge the enemy's works in its immediate front, The order was promptly obeyed, and the brigade had already taken the first line of works when the enemy succeeded in breaking its line and driving it back with considerable loss.

Colonel Este's brigade (of Baird's division) was now sent forward to relieve the regular brigade, and a charge along the line of both divisions was ordered. Meanwhile Prescott's 1st Illinois battery had secured a position from which it was pouring a raking and deadly fire of shell and solid shot into the enemy's works.

The second charge was magnificent. On the left Colonel Moore moved through a dense woods along the railroad, maintaining his line and skirmishing all the while, then charged across the open field pushing the enemy out of his first line of works, taking 130 prisoners, and compelling them to move their artillery down the road at double quick. In the center the contest was still hotter. Colonel Este had advanced rapidly through the lines of the regular brigade with fixed bayonet and orders not to fire a gun. The rebels, elated with the previous advantage they had gained on this portion of the line, met our boys with a yell of exultation, at the same time pouring a deadly volley of musketry into our ranks. But this time it did not have the effect to check or intimidate. Dropping for a moment to let the volley pass over their heads, the boys rushed forward, charged the enemy in his works capturing some 300 prisoners, together with a battery of four guns. The losses in this brigade were very heavy. Col. Este had his horse shot dead, and himself grazed by two rebel balls. On the right Col. Mitchell's brigade of Morgan's division, was equally gallant and successful. They carried their part of the enemy's line in splendid style, also capturing a large number of prisoners and a battery.

General Davis, together with his division commanders, deserves great credit for gallant conduct on the field, and the old 14th adds another star to her galaxy.

Altogether, nearly 900 prisoners — among whom was Brigadier General Govan and Col. Lee—were captured; also, two batteries (eight guns) and ten battle flags. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners cannot fall short of 2,000. Ours is between eleven and twelve hundred.

The enemy engaged was Hardee's corps—S. D. Lee being on our right.

During and after the battle, skirmishing was going on along the lines of the 15th and 16th Corps, and even now, while I write—near midnight—the rebels are keeping up a spiteful fire along our left and centre. No doubt they are making this demonstration to cover a retreat. Another day here would be the utter destruction of the main body of Hood's army, for our right and left are already drawing round Jonesboro.

NEAR LOVEJOY STATION, Ga., Sept. 2.

True to that natural instinct of self preservation, the rebels evacuated their works at Jonesboro', and retreated in the direction of Macon, along the railroad. At daybreak this morning our advance was in town, and all the corps except the 14th were on the move in the same direction the enemy took, the 23d and 4th marching on the left of the railroad, and the Army of the Tennessee on the right. Meanwhile a brigade of pioneers were set to work destroying the railroad, and I see they have done their work most effectually.

As our army passed through the wo-begone village of Jonesboro', it was amusing to witness the vague curiosity of the few remaining citizens. They seemed to think sure enough we were marching by kingdoms. They cursed Hood for having made them believe a lie, and admitted that the rebel army was, to say the least, terribly demoralized. One old lady declared, as our flag passed by her door, it was the first time in her life she had ever seen the Stars and Stripes. Another expressed great surprise at being able to understand the Yankee tongue—she had been persuaded that the Northern army was made up entirely of foreigners. Poor, deluded people! I hope this broad streak we are making through their country will let a little light into their benighted understandings.

About two o'clock this afternoon the advance of the 15th Corps came up with the enemy's rearguard. A half an hour later and this corps was, together with one brigade of the 16th, drawn up in line of battle in an opening on the right of the railroad, and preparations were being made to charge a line of works which the enemy occupied on the brow of an uneven ridge a half mile beyond. A short advance was made, which served to fully develop the enemy's position and force, but it was found we could not afford to take the works at the sacrifice it would cost, so we simply held our advanced position in the center, and kept up a desultory fire to hold the enemy's attention.

Meanwhile the 4th Corps was brought up in line of battle on the left of the railroad, and ordered to advance on the enemy's right in order to develope his position.

Newton's division, occupying the right, rested on the road, while Wood's in the center and Kimball's on the left swung round on the rebel flank. About four o'clock, Kneffer's brigade of Wood's, and Gross' of Kimball's division, made a charge on the outer lines of the enemy's works. Unfortunately, however, the ground over which they had to pass was very broken, and in some places swampy and thickly wooded. Owing to this our line was thrown into disorder; Kneffer advanced too far, and receiving the brunt of the enemy's fire, was compelled to fall back with considerable loss, especially in officers. Gross held his position until it was fully ascertained that the enemy was in force on this side of Gaines Creek; and the object of the movement being attained the whole line was gradually drawn back. The fact was established also that Hood, with Stewart's corps and the remainder of his demoralized militia, had already joined on Hardee's right.

During the engagement Gen. Wood was wounded while riding along the line. All this time our artillery were playing on the enemy's position, and keeping up that infernal roaring which gives more dignity to the assailant than danger to the assailed.

Darkness has already set in, but those deep-mouthed dogs of war are still howling, and their sulphurous breath hangs in wreaths over the opposing armies.

Though the work of this afternoon has seemingly been only a "feeler," yet we have added a large number to our list of prisoners, which will bring it up to about three thousand. Stragglers and deserters are being brought in every hour. Our firing to-night is what the enemy's was last—a ruse. The expedition has at length reached its *ultima thule*. The campaign is closed in its results, the most momentous of the war. Hood, the cockney "Field Marshal," instead of holding Atlanta "at all hazards," has not only evacuated the place, but what is by far more important, has his army cut in two, and stampeding in different directions.

The following special order by Gen. Sherman has just been read to the various commands:

"The General commanding announces with great pleasure that our troops, under Major General Slocum, occupied Atlanta yesterday at 11 o,clock A. M., the enemy having evacuated the night before, destroying vast magazines and stores, and blowing up among other things eighty car loads of ammunition, which accounts for the sounds heard by us on the night of the 1st inst.; our present task is therefore well done, and all work of destruction on the railroad will cease."

As this order was read to the troops cheer after cheer rolled up along the lines, and the boys, although marching or fighting almost constantly the last five days, were in better spirits and seemingly less fatigued than on the day we started.

ATLANTA, September 4.

Just four days ago, when twenty-five miles from Atlanta, on the Macon railroad we heard a rumbling noise—like vollies of artillery, if such a thing is conceivable, and all eyes were turned back toward the Gate City of the South. The truth immediately flashed upon us that it was an explosion of ammunition, and we knew it meant no harm for us. The next day Gen. Sherman received official information that Hood had evacuated Atlanta, and the Twentieth corps, which had been left back at the river, occupied the city. The whole army was at once in a furor of rejoicing. They well knew that their task was done. Communication between us and Atlanta was yet uncertain, but nevertheless, the long looked and hoped for city must be seen in the flush of its metamorphosis, and so a squad of us started that night on the crusade. We arrived yesterday noon and found the 20th Corps in peaceable possession. The day was charming; a light breeze moaned through the suburban pines and unfurled the glorious old stars and stripes on the rebel forts. Labarinths of breastworks, rifle-pits and abattis, were everywhere apparent. Forts of the most formidable chracter and perfect construction loomed up on all sides of the city. A rusty-mouthed 64-pounder frowned upon us as we came in along the Jonesboro' road, but a blue Yankee sat astride of it—so we knew the lion had been tamed.

On the night of the 1st, Hood had evacuated this almost impregnable position, after spiking or burying all his heavy guns, destroying a large amount of rolling stock, and blowing up his magazines, together with eighty-three car loads of ammunition, which he was unable to remove.

On the morning of the 2d, detatchments of Williams', Ward's, and Geary's divisions of the 20th Corps, took possession of the city, meeting with no opposition.

The loss in stores and ammunition was very heavy to the enemy, though comparatively little of value fell into our hands. Some twenty heavy guns were left, but these were all spiked; others were said to have been buried. Three locomotives were left but little injured; one is already in working order. A quantity of abandoned tobacco was found concealed.

Citizens say that as soon as Hood had given the order to evacuate, the rebels went in *nolens volens* for everything they could plunder. Stores were cleaned out, private houses broken open and robbed. A perfect reign of terror existed, and I suspect

"There was mounting in hot haste; the steed,
The mustering squadron and the clattering car
Were pouring forward with impetuous speed,
While stared the citizens with terror dumb,
Or whispered with white lips—
The foe! they come! they come!"

Unlike Nashville or New Orleans, the citizens, mostly women and children, welcomed our soldiers to the city. So treacherous had their own (pretended) friends been, they thought a change could not make their condition worse. Besides, I suspect there is a strong Union sentiment existing here—at least one would infer that from the readiness with which they affiliate with the Yanks. Atlanta in its halcyon days, must have been one of the most attractive cities in the South. Its fine rolling site, its palatial suburban residences, its gay drives and dreamy promenades—as they were—must have been the pride of a happy people. Four railroads center here, and the fine depots, large machine shops and warehouses, tell full well that the young city was blessed with more than ordinary prosperity. Though not more than about twenty-five years old, her population is said to have numbered twenty-six thousand.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON GENERAL SHERMAN.—The London *Times*, of the 22d ult., has the following, which, while illustrating its usual blundering character as a prophet, discloses the foreign estimate of the greatness of General Sherman's undertaking:

"Nobody imagined that a Northern army could penetrate so far into the South and maintain itself so securely as Sherman's army has now done for months together. Neither his distance from the base of his operations, nor the difficulties of obtaining supplies, nor any of the numerous embarrassments incidental to a position in a hostile country, have impeded his proceedings. He has not actually captured Atlanta, nor are his prospects of success so good, perhaps, as they were a short time ago; but if he is defeated it will only be by hard fighting, exactly as he might have been defeated at Chattanooga or Murfreesboro'. He can hold his own in the heart of Georgia, and encounter the Confederates on equal terms. He may yet be repulsed, but he has shown that there is nothing impracticable in an expedition which would have been thought desperate at an earlier period of the war."

THE FORTUNA OIL WELL.—The promise of this well grows brighter and better every day. On Friday evening the pump was removed for the purpose of putting in a larger and better one on Saturday. During the absence of the manager on Saturday forenoon, it flowed three barrels. The character of the oil has undergone an important change, and that now secured is about the same in quality and value as the best Titusville oil. This is a positive indication of a permanent well. The excitement is intense, and enormous sums are offered for shares, which cannot be purchased for any price. We hear that another well is to be sunk immediately in the vicinity of the Fortuna, by a company of citizens, The fact is now settled that Erie abounds in oil.—*Erie Dispatch.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HANDSOME BUILDING SITE and LOT of 13 ACRES, on the east side of Boundary street, in Peebles township.

I am authorized to offer for sale the above described property on favorable terms—the location is very conveneat to the Passenger Railroad—about one-eighth of a mile—and in a delightful and improving neighborhood, free from the dust and smoke of the cities, and affording a commanding view of the most beautiful scenery. A good and strong Spring on the property, convenient to the site for building, affords an abundant supply of pure and soft water. The ground is just sufficiently rolling to afford opportunity for easy drainage and good exposures for fruit grapes, &c. The soil is good.

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent
se14 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

LINCOLN,
McCLELLAN, AND
FREMONT.

Run Out Your Flag.

FLAGS OF THE BEST BUNTINGS.
FLAGS OF THE BEST SILK.
FLAGS OF BEST MUSLIN.
FOR ALL CANDIDATES.

All Sizes, from Five to Fifty Feet,
—AT—
PITTSBURGH FLAG MANUFACTORY,
PITTOCK'S NEWS DEPOT,
se12 OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

City Intelligence.

Departure of Col. Gallupe's Regiment.

The 204th Pennsylvania Volunteers, or 5th Artillery, Colonel Gallupe commanding, left Camp Reynolds on Tuesday evening for Washington, numbering between sixteen and seventeen hundred men. The regiment was raised principally in this section of the State, and as the time for its departure had been extensively adverted to and very generally known, there was a large crowd in attendance to see it depart. The train on the Pennsylvania Central and Connellsville railroads were crowded to their utmost capacity with the wives, sisters, mothers, brothers, and friends—from the gray-headed sire to the curly-headed youth—of the departing men, and such a scene of leave-taking was witnessed as has rarely been presented since the commencement of the war. Colonel Gallupe, Lieut.-Colonel Brown, and Adjutant Hare, were early upon the ground superintending arrangements for the departure of the regiment.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the men were formed by companies in their respective streets and marched to a field adjacent to the camp, there formed in columns of divisions, at rest, until the arrival of the cars. The accommodation train to the city arrived, and bore away the friends who had come out to bid them a last adieu and a God speed. The 4:35 Express east had passed, and following it came train for the regiments, and in a short time the men all embarked, and were soon being carried at lightning speed to their destination, where they will report to General Auger, at Washington.

We are safe in saying that a finer body of men than those composing the 204th, have never been raised in the State of Pennsylvania, or any other State in the Union. All the officers, field and line, with scarcely an exception, have seen active service in the field, and it is fair to presume that the regiment will make its mark when the opportunity arises. We may add, that the raising of the regiment was mainly due to the untiring exertions and deserved popularity of Col. Gallupe, and is but another instance of what the indomitable energy and perseverance of a single man can accomplish, when he has his whole heart in a good cause. Col. Gallupe has seen much active service, and is peculiarly qualified to command the fine regiment just departed for the seat of war.

Col. Barnes' regiment is ordered to leave today, but it is not likely it will get off, for the reason that the organization is not as yet entirely complete. Beside it, another regiment of infantry will be organized to-day.

Lieut. Miltenberger and Private Will M. Hartzel have been detailed to remain in the city until to-morrow, for the purpose of looking after stragglers. All such will find it to their advantage to report at Camp Reynolds without delay.

Meeting of the Coal Exchange.

At the meeting of the Coal Exchange held Tuesday, September 13th, the committee appointed to examine into the laws now regulating the passing of coal boats on the Monongahela Navigation Improvement, and to ascertain if any further legislation was needed to protect the interest of coal men, made the following report, which was accepted, adopted and ordered to be printed:

Your committee would respectfully report that they have examined some of the Acts of Assembly regulating the passage of coal boats through the locks of the Monongahela Navigation Company, in times of coal freshets, and in their opinion believe that further legislation is needed to protect the interest of the public.

They are of the opinion that the highly respectable gentleman having the control and management of the Monongahela Slack Water Navigation, are really desirous to accommodate the public, so far as their present facilities will admit of; but they think at the same time there is gross and willful neglect, in keeping the present improvement in proper repair. What excuse can be made for suffering the gates at some of the locks to rot down before an effort is made to replace them with new ones. What plea can be urged for a Corporation, who profess in their annual reports to have a plan by which they can increase the passage of boats over their improvement to any extent, and yet fail to do it. (See Annual Report, Jan. 14th, 1864, page 13.) Having this power within themselves, does it not seem strange that the Navigation Company did apply to the Legislature for the passage of the Act of the 14th of April, 1851, which imposes fines on the public, but makes no provision for redress against the Company for detaining boats at their locks an unreasonable time; and so with the legislative act of the 20th of May, 1864, it matters not how long, or what number of coal boats may be detained at the locks by the shameful condition of the gates, or for the want of a sufficient force to work them, there is no remedy for the coal owner or the tow-boat pilot, according to the provisions of this act. It is true that section three of this act says "that the Monongahela Navigation Company may erect and construct, at any or all of the locks of said company, a pier, or piers, to tie coal boats to, and make and enforce such regulations, as to the use of said piers, for the purposes aforesaid, as they may find expedient and necessary, and charge for the use thereof such rate as the Board of Managers may fix." Section four of the act also authorizes the company to "construct a schute in any, or all, of the dams of their improvement, for the passage of craft navigating said river," * * "and charge for the use of said schutes such rate of toll as the Board of Managers may fix, not exceeding fifty per centum above the toll chargable for similar craft passing through the locks."

In view of all this one-sided legislation, your Committee recommend that a petition be drawn up and presented to the Legislature, at its next session, asking for the passage of a law compelling the Monongahela Navigation Company to make and keep in good repair locks, schutes and piers sufficient to accommodate all the craft and boats navigating said improvement; and to impose a similar fine on the Navigation Company for detaining any coal boat, barge or any other craft, at any of their locks during a freshet, for a longer period than four hours, as is now imposed on the coal owners and tow-boat pilots by the 1st section of the act of May 20th, 1864.

On motion of Mr. Dravo, a committee of three was appointed to prepare the petition aforesaid, and present it to the Legislature at its next session.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday next at the usual hour.

Sunday Liquor Selling.

Some time ago we received a note informing us that Sunday liquor selling was practiced in this city to an alarming extent, and asking us, as a public journalist, to call the attention of the Mayor and his police to the fact. We then stated, and we now repeat it, that other and more pressing duties devolve upon us than those of running around on Sunday hunting up the necessary evidence to convict men of violating the Sunday liquor law. Besides, from our school-boy days down to the present time, we always held spies, tattlers, informers, and all their kindred class, in light esteem, and at this late day of our lives would not like to engage in the business. If our informants *know* that certain men are in the habit of selling whisky on the Sabbath day, why in the name of common sense do they not make the necessary information themselves, and not call upon us to interfere in a matter about which we know absolutely nothing? That liquor is sold on the Sabbath day—and by many—we have not the slightest doubt; yet our believing it does not make it so, and we can assure our correspondents that we have neither the time nor the inclination to thread our way through narrow alleys and dark courts to procure the evidence necessary to a conviction of the offenders.

Extensive Robbery.

A robbery on an extensive scale was perpetrated at the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday evening as the Eastern train was about to take its departure. It seems that Mr. McKeown, Councilman in the Fifth Ward, together with his daughter, were about to take their departure on the train for Philadelphia. He had purchased his tickets, and was standing upon the platform, awaiting the backing in of the train, when he felt some one jostle against him. Immediately after he missed his wallet from his pocket, containing the sum of $700. The alarm was immediately given, but the thief had made good his escape with his booty, and no trace of him has yet been discerned. That there is a gang of expert pickpockets in the city there is not a doubt, and it behooves all who have money on their persons to have an eye to it, and it might not be amiss to ask that the police have an eye, too, upon the light-fingered gentry.

Beaver County.

The Republicans of Beaver county have placed in nomination the following ticket: President Judge, L. L. McGuffin, Lawrence county; Assembly, M. S. Quay, Beaver, Robert R. Reed, Washington, James R. Kelly, Washington; Prothonotary, Michael Weyand, Beaver; County Commissioner, Joseph Irons, Hopewell; Poor House Director, Samuel McManary, Economy tp.; Auditor, James Whitham, Hanover; Trustees of Academy, A. R. Moore, Beaver, J. C, Wilson, Beaver, D. L. Dempsey, Beaver. The Beaver *Argus* speaks in high terms of the candidates as a whole, and as it is a strong Union county, we shall look for an increased majority at the ensuing October election. It is important that it should be so, on account of its bearing upon the vote in November. Mr. Irons, the candidate for Commissioner, was long the able editor of the *Argus*, and is personally acquainted with almost every voter in his county. He will be of immense influence upon the vote. The ticket is worthy a heavy vote, and it will receive it.

Amusements.

Theatre.—The Naid Queen was performed last night for the second time to an overflowing house, and will be repeated every night this week. The manner in which it has been put upon the stage reflects great credit upon the enterprise and tact of Manager Henderson, as well as the astistic skill of the scene-painter, Mr. Palmer. Ettie Henderson sustains the character of the Queen admirably, and indeed we may say that all, without exception, acquitted themselves in a creditable manner. The singing of Mrs. Dickson was charming, and was greeted with rounds of applause. By all means go and witness the Naid Queen.

Draft in 23d District.—Captain Kirker received an order by telegraph yesterday evening requiring him to commence the draft in the 23d District on Monday, the 19th instant, and as this is the last week for volunteering, sub-districts should make every possible effort to fill their quotas before that date.

Meeting of the Central Board of Education.

The regular monthly meeting of the Central Board of Education was held on Tuesday evening. Present: Messrs. Brush Duncan, Littell, Lowe, Marshall, M'Auley, Sergeant and Negey, President.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Principal of the High School was read and ordered to be filed.

The monthly report of the Secretary was presented and ordered to be filed.

A communication from the city teachers, asking the Board to allow them to establish a City Teacher's Institute, was read and the request acceded to.

A petition, signed by all the teachers, asking for an increase of salaries was also read.

On motion of Mr. Brush the petition was referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

Mr. Brush presented a copy of the ordinance donating a portion of the basin lot for High School purposes. The ordinance was read and on motion it was ordered to be transcribed on the minutes.

Mr. Brush offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Board do hereby accept the lot donated by the City Councils, on the corner of Fulton and Prospect streets, for the purpose of High School buildings.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due, and are hereby gratefully tendered, to the City Councils, for their liberal donation in the cause of public education.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, it is necessary to build a house for the accomodation of the teachers and pupils of the High School, the one at present occupied being unsuited for the purpose.

Resolved, That the President of this Board be and is hereby authorized to appoint a special committee of three members, whose duty it shall be to employ an architect to prepare plans and specifications for High School Buildings, and submit the same to this board for their approval.

Resolved, That any money now in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, be and the same is hereby set apart to pay expenses for plans and erection of High School Buildings.

The resolutions were adopted, and Messrs. Brush, Singerly and Littell appointed the committee provided for in the last resolution.

Warrants were ordered for the payment of the following bills: A. Seaman, painting and glazing, $22; Allen, M'Cormick & Co., pedestals, $22 50; George Hardy, whitewashing colored school, $10; Allen & Hickey, whitewashing High School, $48; Hugh Boyce, cleaning High School, $20; Sarah Ellsberry, cleaning colored school, $7 25; Charles Ellsberry, putting in coal, $1 60; gas, $6 28; water rent, $27 10; J. C. Backoffen & Son, drawing copies, $5 20.

A communication from Prof. Sherratt, proposing to teach music in all the schools of the city, was read and received.

On motion of Mr. Lowe, the appropriation for music teacher was postponed until next meeting.

Mr. Duncan moved that an appropriation of one hundred dollars be made to each ward for night schools, the schools to continue open for sixty-five nights, with sessions of two hours and a half. Adopted.

On motion, adjourned.

Sword Presentations.—The members of Company F, Col. Gallupe's 5th Artillery, presented their Captain, F. C. Flanegan, with a handsome sword and belt, at Camp Reynolds, yesterday. The Company was formed in front of headquarters. Lieut. George Mittenberger made the presentation speech. It was brief, eloquent and to the point. Private Will M. Hartzell received the sword on behalf of the Captain. We are sorry that a press of matter upon our columns this morning compels us to omit the eloquent remarks of Mr. Hartzell.

Capt. Flanegan also made a few remarks, further expressing his gratitude for the testimonial.

A sword was also presented by the officers of the camp to Col. David B. Morris, late commandant.

Public Sale of Real and Personal Property.—The following sales will be made by A. Leggate, Auctioneer, on the respective premises: On Wednesday, 14th, at Mr. A. J. Jack's, at Jack's run, twenty acres of good land, with all the farm stock and implements. On Tuesday, 20th, at two o'clock, the brick house and lot No. 319 Federal street, above Ledlie, Allegheny. On Thursday, 22d, at eleven o'clock, on the Graham estate, Jack's run, fifteen beautiful country sites, from 3 to 14 acres each, to all of which special attention is directed. Plans at the Auction House, 159 Federal street.

Attention is called to advertisement for a large sale of lots next Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, in Snyder's Hollow, back of Allegheny city, and near to Hilldale Cemetery. It is by order of executors of Geo. Breed, deceased. Plans of the 178 lots can be had at McIlwaine's auction rooms, 51 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Newell's Run Oil Company.—See advertisement in another column of this paper of Newell's Run Oil Company.

Earnings.—The Cleveland and Pittsburgh road earned in August, 1863, $182,084; 1864, $264,687; increase 82,603.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

Money firm at 7; Sterling quiet at 109; Gold active and firm, opening at 218, advanced to 219, declining to 217, advancing to 224, declining to 223, advancing to 228½, and closing firm at 227¼; Government stocks unsettled, and scarcely so firm; Stocks better; United States 6's '81 coupons, 107½; do 5-20 coupons, 110; U. S. 5's 10-40 coupons, 97; Treasury notes, 7-30's, 110¾; Central, 94; Ohio and Mississippi Central, 41½; Illinois scrip, 126¾; New York Central, 125¾; Erie, 105; Erie prefered, 108½; Pittsburgh, 110; M C, 133; Hudson, 115¼; Reading, 120¾; M. S., 79¾; N. W. 51¼; do preferred, 84½; Rhode Island, 106.

New York General Market.

New York, Sept. 13.

COTTON—Dull and nominal, at $1 80 for midland uplands.

FLOUR—State and Western firmer, with more doing at $9 80@9 95; Extra State, $10 60@11. Market closing steadily. Included in sales are 3,000 bbls Extra State for forward delivery.

WHISKEY—Active and firmer; Western, $1 80@1 81, closing at latter price.

WHEAT—2@4c. better; $2 10 for Chicago spring; $2 26@$2 31 for winter red Western and Amber Michigan; $2 16 for Amber Milwaukee.

CORN—More active, and a shade firmer; $1 60½@$1 61 for mixed Western; $1 63 for high mixed do; $1 63 for good mixed Western in store, and $1 59½ for unsound do.

OATS—Dull.

PORK—Opened heavy at lower prices, but closed active and advancing; $40@$41 for mess; $41 75@$43 25 for new do, cash (and regular way,) closing at about $42 87½@$43; $38 75@$39 50 for prime, and $42@$43 for Prime Mess; also, 500 bbls. New Mess for September, buyers option, at $43 50, and 500 bbls. do. for October 15th, same option, at $43 27½. Beef quiet and heavy at $12@$15 for C. Mess; C. Prime at $18@$20 for repacked Mess, and $21@$26 for Ex. Mess. Prime Mess entirely nominal. Lard heavy and a shade lower, at 23¾@24¼, the latter an extreme.

BUTTER—Quiet but firmly held, at 46@48 for Ohio, and 48@54 for State.

CHEESE—Steady but quiet, at 23@27.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE—	First quality ⅌ cwt.	$18 00@19 50
	Ordinary to good	13 00@17 50
	Common, 1st qu'ty.	9 00@ 9 50
	Inferior	7 50@ 9 00
COWS & CALVES—	First quality	50 00@71 00
	Ordinary	45 00@55 00
	Common	31 00@45 00
	Inferior	30 00@35 00
VEAL CALVES—	First quality ⅌ ℔.	11 @13c
	Ordinary	9½@10
	Common	7¾@8¼
	Inferior	7 @7½c
SHEEP & LAMBS—	Per head, extra	7 00@ 9 00
	Prime	6 00@ 6 50
	Ordinary	5 00@ 6 00
	Common	4 50@ 5 00
SWINE—	Corn-fed, ⅌ ℔.	12½@13c
	Still-fed	12½@12¾

With enormous receipts of beef cattle this week the market completely broke and prices were from 1 to 2c a pound lower according to quality. Prime and No. 1 cattle were scarce and only about 1c lower. Total receipts of all the stock at all the yards, for this week and last week were as follows: Beeves, total 70,331; cows 140; veal calves 2,370; sheep and lambs 21,118; swine 8,036; total last week; Beeves 5,863; cows 122; veal calves 2,093; sheep and lambs 16,996; swine 6,281.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.

BREADSTUFFS—Very dull, caused by the decline in gold.

FLOUR—Dull; little export demand, and sales unimportant.

WHEAT—Very dull; Pennsylvania red, $2 54@2 58; Southern, $2 60; white, $2 80@2 90.

CORN—Dull; yellow, $1 72.

OATS—Strong; new, 88c; old, 95.

PETROLEUM—Unsettled, and prices nominal; crude, 47c; refined in bond, 75c; do free, 85c.

WHISKY—Dull; Ohio, $1 86@1 87.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, September 13.

FLOUR—Very dull, with sales of Ohio at $12,00@12,50.

WHEAT—Dull and very heavy; New Red sales at $2,53@2,55, and New White at $2,75.

CORN—Dull and drooping at $1,83@1,85, and Yellow $1,68.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal, and sales at $1,84@1,85.

GROCERIES—Inactive, with a downward tendency.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.

TOBACCO—Opened heavy but closed better.

HEMP—Dull at $2 60 for dressed.

FLOUR—Heavy; Double Extra has declined 25c.

WHEAT—Easier; Prime $1 95@2 00; Choice $2 00@2 07.

CORN—Steady at $1 48@1 58.

OATS—Firm at 89@92c.

LARD—Lower at 22@31½c.

Chicago Market.

CAICAGO, Sept. 13.

FLOUR—Active.

WHEAT—Firm at 1 94@1 98c for No. 1, and 1 13 for No. 2.

CORN—Advanced 1c. Sales at 1 32 for No. 1, and 1 30@1 31 for No. 2.

OATS—Dull and declined 1c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOS. J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—WILLIAM CLAWSON.
Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

What the Chicago Copperheds Want.

What does the peace platform mean? The reply to this question makes the Chicago platform, and all concerned with it, things of such hideous mien that it is impossible to conceive of anything more terrific. Look at it. An armistice is proposed. An armistice which is to give the enemy the advantage of a rest, and the freedom to examine the whole ground and prepare for a resumption of hostilities on some new issue which he would very readily raise. The armistice means acknowledging the Independence of the Southern Confederacy, and JEFF. DAVIS says: "When I say Southern Independence, I mean to include in our Confederacy Maryland, all of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri—nothing less." Louisville, Wheeling, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Nashville, Knoxville, Port Hudson, Little Rock, Dalton, Marietta—we must pull down the Stars and Stripes from the spires of all these towns and cities. Fort Pickens, at Pensacola; Forts Jefferson and Taylor, the keys of the Gulf of Mexico; Hilton Head, Hatteras, Newbern, Norfolk, Fortress Monroe—we must evacuate all these places, bundle up the old flag and take it with us. The waters of a good portion of Pennsylvania flow into Chesapeake Bay; but if the Peace clamorers prevail, we must withdraw our flag from that bay, and then argue the point with Jeff. Davis. We must leave Arlington Heights, commanding the city of Washington, and Covington Heights which command Cincinnati. Every place we occupy, after having expended our best blood, and millions of the people's money in fighting for such occupation, must be ceremoniously given up in response to the demands of Northern Copperheads and Southern Rebels. Wives and sisters must, at the bidding of the Chicago Convention, curse their husbands and brothers for ever having gone into the field to fight down the rebellion; and curse the "Stars and Stripes" for having inspired the hearts of these husbands and brothers to follow them to victory or death. Orphaned children must grow up in the knowledge of the platform of the Chicago Convention, and learn to curse the memory of their fathers for ever having taken up arms against an unholy, a cruel, and a barbarous rebellion. They must look up with respect to the dastardly cowards who attempted to rob these fathers in the field of their right to vote—who vainly, we are glad to say, sought to wrench from them that remnant of citizenship which the American soldier holds dear—his right to deposit ballots as well as bullets. Our children and our children's children are to look back upon the history of their ancestry with loathing and disgust and bless the day when the first Northern Copperhead raised its head to curse the Republic. The children of the poor in New Orleans are to grow up cursing the Federal hand that fed their parents when they had been reduced to starvation by rebel rule. The children of North Carolina are to learn to curse the kind teachers who left comfortable homes in the North to impart to them and their parents the seeds of civilization. These and a thousand other such things are what may be looked for—what ought to be if the idea of an armistice be considered either loyal or humane at the present time. Are the people of the North prepared for any such a condition of things? Do they mean that our children shall be born with curses on their lips? Do they mean that this republic is a failure? Verily, they do not. None but traitors talk about an armistice with rebels; none but those who are ready to curse, and who now, in their hearts, curse the Stars and Stripes, and prefer the stars and bars would suggest such a proposition. Copperhead traitors of the North must live only to be execrated, and when they die, their memory will only be perpetuated with the curses of posterity. Every man who is in favor of hauling down the old flag, and running up the rebel rag, let him vote for the Chicago ticket.

George H. Pendleton.

This gentleman, who stands on the Democratic ticket for the Vice Presidency, has earned the position by his opposition to the war and support of the pretensions of the South to set up for themselves. As member of Congress, he has not only manifested considerable ability in advocating the doctrines which he espoused at the outset of the war, but he has been consistent in all his votes, which have been uniformly in opposition to furnishing either men or money to put down the rebellion. We believe Mr. PENDLETON's sincerity is not doubted. He unquestionably believes the South is right and the Government wrong in undertaking to maintain Federal authority. He calls it "coercion," an "impracticable scheme," which is "contrary to the genius and spirit of the Constitution." This position he has maintained in and out of Congress, and he will not cease to do it in whatever position he may be placed.

Now it is precisely because these are the opinions of Mr. PENDLETON, and because he will maintain and enforce them with all his power and ability, wherever he may be, that he was placed on the ticket with McCLELLAN for the Vice Presidency, instead of Mr. GUTHRIE, a war democrat, who stood ahead of him on the first ballot. He was the candidate of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, who wrote the Chicago platform, and who moved McCLELLAN's unanimous nomination after the platform had been adopted.

Concede, for the moment, that McCLELLAN has kicked the platform from under him—which is not the fact—it is nevertheless the platform of the party—its creed and text—and PENDLETON is the candidate indivisable from McCLELLAN. How is the latter to be supported and not the former? And how can either, and not the platform?

It is worse than folly to pretend that the genuine Union sentiment can be subserved by hanging to McCLELLAN, or by relying on the studied phrases of his letter—even if he could be supported, without at the same time supporting PENDLETON and the Platform. But far greater is the folly, in view of the fact that the candidates—both of them—and the Platform must, in the nature of the case, be taken as a whole,—for all must be rejected, or all must be accepted.

The Sentiment of the Armies.

The responses that have come from the Armies dispel all doubt, if there existed any, how the soldiers feel, and how those of them that will be permitted to vote will act. It is settled that McCLELLAN has not that strength with them which his friends have claimed. He would be stronger were he not compromised by his position. The soldier who has fought so far, has no idea of giving up now; has no intention of giving the Rebels the breathing spell which a truce or an armistice would give them; but knowing that a few more well-directed blows will put an end to the rebellion, he is fully bent on giving them. It is an insult to our heroes to ask them to raise the white flag for any purpose—even to take it down again and resume the fight. This, we feel sure, is the prevalent feeling in the Armies. The soldiers are going to vote as they fight.

WE HAVE already announced the secession of Mr. MULLALY, editor of the *Metropolitan* (Catholic) *Record*, from General McCLELLAN, and published a portion of his letter setting forth his reasons. It is stated that his example will be followed by the *Freeman's Journal*, an influential Catholic paper in the city of New York, and which, like the *Record*, has hitherto warmly supported the Democratic party.

General Intelligence.

The rebel reports about the "retreat" of Sherman are all fudge. His army is firmly and surely entrenched at Atlanta and eight miles beyond, and, after undergoing a little rest, the rebels at Lovejoy's will hear from them quite as promptly as they could wish. Hood's manœuvre in joining Hardee's corps at the station is represented to have been a most adroit one, and the whole rebel army is now in line at that place. It is not likely that Sherman will attack them in their new position, but seek rather to flank them out of it as he did at Atlanta. There is a report that Joe Johnston will be sent back to his old command, while others assert that Beauregard will be transferred to that department.

It is asserted on good authority, that the *Electric Spark* was certainly destroyed by the *Florida* with most of her cargo. So the story about her being fitted up for Semmes must be an error.

There is a report, not yet fully authenticated, that still another of the rebel guerrilla leaders, Moseby, has been killed. The story is that he fell in a duel with one of his own officers on Friday last.

A letter, dated at Toronto, says that desertions from the British army, under the Yankee bounty temptation, are so great that nearly one thousand of the Queen's troops have deserted during the past year. Hence all are ordered to Quebec for the present. Many points on the Canadian lines are watched for deserters. Three were bagged on the Niagara river last week, and are to be shot at Hamilton this week. Five officers are reported to have left for the United States flag.

The Nashua *Gazette* says: "Two or three weeks ago a man in this city was so poor that he was unable to pay the rent of a house, and, it being very warm weather, he and his family camped out in the open air. Last week he enlisted in the heavy artillery, and was seeking to buy a farm to invest his twelve hundred dollars bounty in."

Nearly two thousand troops left New York on Monday for the front. One thousand volunteers and sixty regulars go to the army of the Potomac; four hundred and fifty to the Department of Washington, and four hundred sail for the Middle Department in the *Star of the South*. Nearly all of these troops proceed from Hart's Island. Two thousand went the day before.

Advices from Mexico, just received, indicate that the recent movements of Cortinas are not by any means decisive, or of the importance which has been attached to them, but are to be regarded simply as raids upon isolated detachments of French troops upon the extreme outposts of Gen. Bazaine's army, the principal object of which is robbery and plunder.

Among the unaccepted bids for the new loan there were two amounting in the aggregate to over six millions, at from 3.37½@3.75 premium, and another for $1,400,000 at from 3.07@3.37½.

The total issue of National Bank currency for the last week was two millions ninety-three thousand six hundred dollars; total, forty-seven millions one hundred and fifty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

A Cairo dispatch says:—I have spoken with some of the officers of the 3d Division, 16th Army Corps, lately from Memphis. They are of the opinion that, with the exception of the 58th Illinois and one New York regiment, two-thirds of the men will go for Lincoln if they have a chance to cast their votes. The 122d Illinois, Col. Yates, is said to be almost unanimously for the Union ticket.

The Gloucester fishermen are prosperous. All of the vessels are coming home with full fares, and the mackerel are bringing great prices and meet with a brisk demand. More than two hundred fine schooners are in the Bay of St Lawrence, and will probably land at Gloucester before Thanksgiving *sixty thousand* barrels of mackerel, worth more than one million of dollars. The total receipts for sale of cod fish, mackerel, oil and other products of the fisheries of Gloucester this year, must nearly reach three millions of dollars.

The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* writes: "Pennsylvania is at present sending on more recruits than any other State. Ohio will have to arouse herself or her nearest sister will take the palm this time."

A safe containing $15,000 in Treasury notes, in transit from the First National Bank of Cincinnati to the First National Bank of Gallipolis, was stolen from the stage when between Portland and Gallipolis. There were other valuables in the safe, which was taken from the stage in the evening.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue says that the law in regard to cigars is so contradictory throughout that he almost despairs of carrying it out.

The United States Hotel in Steubenville has been sold to R. A. Sherrard, for $7,200, a price under the going rate for real estate in that city.

Rebel papers announce the arrival of the *Tallahassee* at Wilmington, and a list of thirty-three vessels, principally schooners, captured by her, is published. She is preparing to go out again.

The anniversary of the battle of North Point, which was fought fifty years ago, was celebrated in Baltimore yesterday by the survivors of the noble band of heroes who, on that field, bravely met the foe.

The Provost Marshals in Baltimore have received instructions to proceed with the draft in those districts which have exhibited least earnestness in filling the quotas assigned.

The schooner Opechie, Captain Clement, which cleared from Toledo, on the 2d inst., for Oswego, with a cargo of wheat, is supposed to have foundered with all aboard in the late gale on Lake Erie.

The Boston *Traveller* understands that great naval operations are in preparation, and that Admiral Porter is to be assigned the chief command and direction of them.

The recent rains in Southern and Central Ohio were unusually heavy and did much damage by way of freshets. The Commissioners of Hamilton county estimate the damage done to bridges and culverts in that county at fully $5,000.

Personal.

Joseph Gledhill, of Kent, England, went into his garden and ate a ripe plum, in which was a wasp, which stung him in the throat. So rapid was the effect of the virus that in about three-quarters of an hour after the infliction of the wound, and before medical aid could be procured, Mr. Gledhill died.

The Lancaster *Gazette* states that the citizens of Lancaster design presenting their distinguished townsman, General Sherman, with the celebrated horse Bronx, now owned by Mr. Reber, as an appropriate testimonial of their appreciation and regard. Gen. S. is a son-in-law of Hon Thos. Ewing.

Stephen F. Wilson is the Republican candidate for Congress in the 18th District of this State, and Kirk Haines, of Perry, and Lewis W. Hall, of Blair county, are the Republican Senatorial nominees.

Wilkes' Spirit for this week has a crushing article on McClellan, whom the editor knows as well as one man can know another. He says McClellan stands to-day bankrupted of his chances by the victory of Sherman, and by the popular repudiation of his party platform.

Rev. Robert D. Chambers, a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and well known in Maryland for his fearless advocacy of Union sentiment, died at Carlisle on Friday last.

Nathaniel Williams, the oldest member of the bar of Baltimore, died on Saturday, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

A Boston gentleman who sent Gilmore's Band to Chicago at his own expense (about $3,000) declared that he can't swallow the platform, and considers himself sold, hugely.

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN CESSNA

At a Great Mass Meeting in Philadelphia.

Saturday last, at a Lincoln and Johnston demonstration in Independence Square, Philadelphia, the Hon. JOHN CESSNA, among others, addressed the assembled thousands, defining his position, and taking strong, bold ground against the party platform of the Democracy. Mr. CESSNA has been a life-long Democrat, and has held many offices of responsibility in this Commonwealth. He was Speaker of the last House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and always was a man of great weight and influence, both with his party and the public. Perhaps the opinions of no man in the Democratic ranks would have greater force upon the public mind than those of Mr. CESSNA. He was always classed among the finest intellects in that organization, even in its palmiest days. He is a fine and impressive orator. He spoke at the commencement of Franklin College, Lancaster, a few weeks since, and startled and delighted those present by his bold and determined denunciation of the opposition to the war, and by placing himself among the friends of the present Administration. Mr. CESSNA, at the meeting Saturday evening, after stating that he had not made a political speech since the closing of the political campaign of 1860, and did not intend to do so at present; that he was addressing those he had never before acted in harmony with; that he expected to be denounced for the course he had taken by those papers that were the most clamorous for free speech, and the last to denounce renegades and traitors in the South, because he could not endorse the Chicago platform and its nominee—said:

He was not here as a partisan. He had always stood faithfully by the Democratic party. He did not come here to denounce them. But he was here because the good men of all parties in this land were bound to rise above all party, to stand by the country's cause and the country's flag. He considered it a part of the Democratic policy to do this. He was at Charleston when Pennsylvania Democrats aided in breaking up the Democratic party. If the election of Abraham Lincoln was a national calamity it was those Democrats who caused it. Those who opposed the beck of such leaders were denounced, driven to the rear by those leaders. The speaker had been with them in their conventions, and had endured with them until they departed from the principles of Jefferson and Jackson. He had assured them of the result that would come, and his word had been fulfilled. The people of Ohio had proved his words by over 95,000 majority against Vallandigham. The speaker had hoped against hope that he might be able to support the nominees of the Chicago Convention, but in vain. Had that Convention placed national candidates before the people, and adopted a Union and national platform, he would still have supported them.

But the same men who went to the Charleston Convention, the same men who have always tried to break up the Union, were the men who were now trying to break up the Union and turn over the Government to Jefferson Davis. For his part, the speaker would give up everything rather than that the flag should go down, as he believed it would if the Chicago Convention carried their point, as this would result in division and recognition, and wipe out liberty from the face of this continent. Under this party discipline, said the speaker, he could not be permitted to rejoice in any victory gained by our army or navy without it was said, "Oh! he's getting to be an Abolitionist;" "He's going to leave the Democratic party." "He's turning out Black Republican." Was anything said at the Chicago Convention about our victories—about the triumphs of our arms? (Cries of "not a word!" "No!" "Nothing!") Why, in some pretended Democratic circles, and in Democratic newspapers, such things as Union victories are either mentioned with coldness or treated as calamities. Our people have resolved, upon their knees and in their closets, that this nation shall never be divided. (Cheers for Abe Lincoln.) These Democrats are never gratified when victory is announced. We cannot forget our country in zeal for our party. It is our duty to reject and denounce the Chicago platform and those who support it. They say nothing against either the rebellion or its friends, nothing against the arch-traitor Davis or against his policy. While they were declaring the war a failure, Sherman was driving the traitors from Atlanta, and Farragut was receiving the swords of the officers commanding the forts at Mobile. (Deafening applause.)

The very men who formed the Charleston convention built the platform at Chicago—a platform that must go down with all upon it. Some of the rebel papers and the rebel leaders are in favor of it. The speaker believed it his duty to oppose it with all his might. The rebel commissioners and agents who assembled in Canada favor it. If they do not like the candidate for President, they do like the candidate for Vice President, and they advise their friends to support it.

The speaker was willing to send commissioners to Richmond, but he wanted to send them by Grant and Sherman, in the shape of artillery and cavalry, accompanied by many strong arms and stout hearts to support them.

The Chicago platform must inevitably go down. Already it is being heavily burdened. Its first load consisted of shot and shell from Gen. Sherman at Atlanta. The next was a portion of earth from the green mountains of Vermont. The next will be a load of lumber from the forests of Maine. So it will continue to receive additional burdens until the second Tuesday of October, when the old Keystone State will cast upon it a cargo of her coal and iron so heavy as to sink it at once beyond reach.

Pretended peace commissioners from Richmond may dictate its terms; members of Congress, who openly declared that the doctrine of secession was right, and that they would rejoice in its success; other members who kept them in their seats may go to Chicago and adopt or ratify it; Richmond papers and politicians may long for its success; the Nova Scotia telegraphers, Lindsay, Roebuck and their allies in England; Louis Napoleon and John Slidell, in France, may all hope for its success; but the American people will arise in their might and bring altogether in one common ruin. The soldiers in the army will help to dig its grave, for the people have decided that they too shall vote, and they will help to sink it so deep that the hand of resurrection will never raise it.

The speaker defined the issue to be nothing less than this: "Is mankind capable of self-government?" To establish this proposition was the great effort of the Revolution. There had always been men among us who have no faith in this doctrine. In this they were heartily joined by the tyrants and the aristocracy of the old world. Our failure now would rejoice the enemies of liberty and make glad the hearts of tyrants in every land, and bring additional sorrow to the down-trodden and oppressed of every clime. The destruction of our republic, he said, would do more to perpetuate despotism, roll back the tide of progress and check the advance of civilization, than any event which has ever occurred in the history of the human race. Words could not describe nor language measure the magnitude and importance of the present struggle. The present rebellion was inaugurated by those who maintain the right to secession. Admit this principle in any one case, and dissolution, disintegration and anarchy must inevitably follow.

"Admit the possibility of a Northern and Southern Confederacy, and you thereby concede the establishment of an Eastern and Western, or a New England and border State, or an Atlantic and Pacific, or a Mississippi Valley, or any other confederacy, or any number of confederacies, which the discontent or ambition of individuals may require to suit their unworthy and wicked purposes. The history of our country during the period of the Revolution, and shortly after that time, are too well known to require repetition. The adoption of the articles of confederation, and their inadequacy, after a short time, to subserve the ends and purposes of the nation, are matters of history known to all. Our forefathers, those to whom we owed our existence as an independent nation and our continuance as a Government, speedily superseded the articles of confederation by the present Constitution, for the express purpose of preventing, through all time to come, the practice of secession, and strengthening the arm of the central power."

The doctrine of secession is not only without warrant in the Constitution, but must lead to confusion in the working of our political system, a system established by the judgment and wisdom of our fathers, the ablest statesmen ever given to the world, and a system without a model in all the ages of the past—a perfect structure which distributes all the powers of the Government in such a way as to prove a perfect check upon each other, and yet work in unity and harmony in promoting all the great objects of its creation. These separate States may become great in population, great in territory, great in resources; but their true greatness at last consists in their being parts of a greater whole, members of one great family. Our nation can only live and accomplish the purposes of its creation, protect and uphold the cause of civil and religious liberty on this continent and throughout the world, with one Constitution, one Union, one Government, one set of laws, one destiny. One flag only, and that the "Stars and Stripes," can ever be permitted to float over any portion of our land; and silent be the wicked tongue that would ever utter a word against that flag, and palsied the traitor's arm that would ever dare to make an effort to haul down that or to hoist another in its stead. To preserve our unity as a nation, and to prevent dissolution, disintegration and final anarchy, may, and will no doubt, require many and fearful sacrifices in addition to those already made. Our fathers endured the suffering and perils of a seven years' war to establish the nation. They were working for an experiment, moved by hope. The reality is before us. We have all of their hopes, strengthened by years of fruition, of example, and of unequalled prosperity and success. We cannot, we dare not, surrender the government they gave us, but must hand it down to the latest posterity unimpaired and untarnished as we received it. "True, we may now be sorely tried and grievously afflicted; the kings of the earth may shake the head, and shoot out the lip and laugh us to scorn, but we are only passing through those *constant and sharp antagonisms* which are the law of all growing things. The eagle's mighty wing is nerved by the hurricane. Human progress is ever like that of a ship beating to winward in the very eye of the tempest. Even Christianity, from its rude cradle, down through all its mighty triumphs in long antiquity, has fulfilled the same law and grown strong through *antagonisms*; so that the consummation of God's most stupendous purpose was achieved not by the ministry of singing angels but through human antagonisms, with treachery and a cross.'

This Union, thrice favored of Heaven's richest promises, must not die. It will survive even the gigantic conflicts now so fiercely raging, and unborn generations in our own land and throughout the world will celebrate its restored power and increasing splendor. "All empires have been cemented in blood.' We cannot expect to escape, and although we had hoped that such cement would not be needed for our domestic and internal structure, it is now manifest that "blood must be mingled with the sacrifices" required to preserve our nation. But it must and will be preserved. Much has been done since the commencement of the present war to prove to the world that the settled judgment and purpose of the people are to preserve the unity of the nation. The minds of our people are made up that this great purpose must be accomplished. The cost may be great, the burden heavy, but it must be done. Every one of us must sooner or later bring himself to the conviction, and be ready to exemplify the truth of the theory in his own person and practice, that all must be made subservient to the great end of preserving the integrity and unity of the republic. There is an implied contract between the government and every individual subject. The former owes protection to the latter. No man in our nation can say that it has been withheld. Nowhere else has the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness ever been so universal, so certain, and so secure.

He discanted at length upon the superior privileges granted to us by our Government over that of any other nation on earth; and urged the people under all circumstances and in every emergency to stand by the old flag. We should be ready to exclaim:

"Perish my own prosperity—perish property—perish party—perish all things that stand in the way of my nation's progress—perish all things that I have, and all that I hope in this life—perish self; but live, still live, long live: oh! ever live, my country!"

The right and duty of self-preservation have at all times in the history of the nation been clearly maintained by our ablest statesmen. George Washington did not hesitate to enforce the law against those who attempted to resist it in the collection of taxes upon distilleries and whisky.

The writer here quoted from General WASHINGTON'S Message relative to the Whisky Insurrection. He also quoted from Mr. JEFFERSON in 1776, to show that he was strongly in favor of a faithful execution of the laws, both for the good of the citizen and for the self-preservation of the Government. In a letter dated 1778, Mr. JEFFERSON said:

But with all the imperfections of our present government it is, without comparison, the best existing, or that ever did exist. Its greatest defect is in the imperfect manner in which matters of commerce have been provided for. It has been so often said, as to be generally believed, that Congress have no power by the confederation to enforce anything—for example, contributions in money. It was not necessary to give them that power expressly, they have it by the law of nature. When two parties make a compact, there results in each a power of compelling the other to execute it." Thus spoke the author of the Declaration of Independence, and the father of Democracy. Had all of his pretended followers and admirers in the South obeyed his teachings and practised his theories, the present crisis would not now be upon the nation.

He also quoted from Mr. MADISON, in reference to the Virginia resolutions, on the subject of supporting the Government in executing the laws. He also showed the course pursued by General JACKSON in reference to enforcing the laws in South Carolina, commonly known as the "Nullification embroglio;" and stated that the views of these eminent statesmen had been fully endorsed and affirmed, from time to time, by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Chief Justice Marshall, whose great learning and legal ability, as well as his eminent position, were calculated to give confidence in his opinion and judgment everywhere throughout the nation, declared in Cohens vs. Virginia: "It is very true that whenever hostility to the existing system shall become universal it will be also irresistible. The people made the Constitution, and the people can unmake it. It is the creature of their will, and lives only by their will. But this supreme and irresistible power to make and unmake resides only in the whole body of the people, *not in any subdivision of them*. The attempt of any of the parts to exercise it is usurpation, and ought to be repelled by those to whom the people have delegated their power of repelling it." The same voice comes to us from the tombs of Mount Vernon, Monticello, and the Hermitage, as well as from the grave of Madison and the judicial learning and unspotted ermine of Marshall. Ashland and Marshfield poured forth their unsurpassed eloquence in defence of the same vital principles on many occasions. All the great men of our land, of all parties and at all times, in the Cabinet, in Congress, and on the bench, have united and agreed upon this question.

No man of national fame, either living or dead, who had received or was entitled to the confidence of the American people, ever entertained or expressed an opposite opinion. The advocates of the doctrine of the right of secession are sustained and supported only by the address of Benedict Arnold, in the days of the Revolution, to the American people, after he had betrayed them; the platform of the Hartford Convention in 1815, and the resolutions of nullification by South Carolina in 1832. All the arguments of the unconditional peace men of the present day are drawn from or founded upon the ideas, sentiments and principles of these three documents. The patriot can console himself with the reflection that in the present struggle we have right on our side. Not only the glorious recollections of the past, the proud realities of the present, and the bright hopes of the future, inspire us in our devotion to our country, but we are strengthened and encouraged with the full knowledge and firm conviction that reason and justice are on our side. The true patriot will always stand by his country in time of war, whether right or wrong. No wonder then that in this war when we have country, all the glorious memories of the past, the institutions and government as our fathers made them, on the one hand, and only the tyranny, despotism and anarchy of traitors on the other, that so many have rallied to our support. More is the wonder that there should be one among us who is not ardently attached to our cause. But the highest and brightest intellects of the nation, its great power and force of argument and reasoning, its most educated and well disciplined minds, all its most eloquent tongues, as well as its most profound thinkers and most polished pens, are warmly and ardently enlisted in the cause of the Union. From the forests of Maine to the golden shores of California, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, countless hosts have solemnly sworn that the 'republic shall live,' and now stand forth everywhere a mighty army, ready to seal their oaths with the blood of heroes and patriots.

He adverted to the use made by the opponents of the war, to the enormity of our public debt, for the purpose of encouraging the rebellion. The answer to this is that figures cannot estimate the worth of our Union. Its value is beyond all price.

The first Punic war lasted during a period of twenty-four years; the second lasted eighteen years. The Peloponnesian war lasted twenty-seven years. One of the German wars lasted thirty years, and that against Louis XIV lasted eighteen years. At the end of the Peninsular war the debt of England was about five thousand millions of dollars. It is now less than four thousand millions. The United States can pay five times the debt of England in less time than England can pay her own. Her last war loan (for the Peninsular war) was sold at fifty-three cents on the dollar, payable in depreciated paper. Not a single bond of the United States is below par, and nearly all command a premium. The income of our Treasury for the last year, in the very midst of our war, was nearly three hundred millions of dollars. The increase in the value of our real and personal property from 1840 to 1850 was sixty-four per cent.; from 1850 to 1860 it was one hundred and twenty-seven per cent. We have hardly commenced to work our gold mines, as well as all of our other unequalled mineral wealth. The increase in the value of coal from 1850 to 1860 was one hundred and seventy per cent. The income of our productive labor for 1860 was nearly two thousand millions of dollars. We have rich public lands, and almost enough of these alone to pay our whole debt at the end of the war, at one dollar per acre. The war has not retarded but rather quickened the spirit of immigration. This, added to our natural increase, will soon settle these lands and pour countless millions into our Treasury.

He discussed fully, all our sources of wealth, and said:

The mineral productions, iron, lead, zinc, copper, silver and gold are inexhaustible. Arizona has gold enough to pay our debt; California can furnish a circulating medium for our people, and the other territories can supply all the other nations of the earth. Old Pennsylvania can furnish all the coal that may be required to drive all the machinery of the world until the millenium; and if Providence in his anger should obscure the sun, our oil wells would light the earth for ten thousand years.

No substantial danger was to be apprehended from our public debt, because it must not be presumed that the patriotism of our people will die out at the close of the war. Its charities and voluntary contributions in Sanitary Commissions had astonished the world.

The plotters and leaders of the rebellion are cunning, shrewd and designing men. They knew that in point of numbers and resources the contest would be unequal, and that they could not hope to succeed. They at once resorted to strategy. They instantly established among themselves the most relentless tyranny the world ever saw. Opposition to their orders and decrees, resistance to their conscriptions, or any other complaints against the justice of their cause, is overcome with the persuasive logic of bayonets, bullets or halters. This is done to make their people harmonious and unanimous. In our own midst their emissaries have been actively at work to aggravate the rancor of party spirit; to array one portion of our people against the other; to cause dissatisfaction among the people with the necessary measures adopted to suppress the rebellion; to excite the people against the enforcement of the draft, and the collection of revenue sufficient to carry on the war. Our people are taught to favor peace, compromises, an armistice, anything except a vigorous prosecution of the war. At one time this is styled a negro war; at another a negro has no business to serve as a soldier. When our armies are defeated, the Government is incompetent and inefficient, or it would have raised more men. When volunteers are called they are opposed to the plan. They want an enrolment so that all may have an equal and a fair chance. When the draft comes it is not fair—unlawful, and deprives them of their constitutional rights. The clause of the act allowing payment of commutation is all wrong, because it discriminates between the rich and the poor. As soon as it is repealed the same men strive to excite the anger of the people because it is another step towards a military despotism. All these things do the people no good; lead only to angry discussions, bitter controversies, numerous desertions, prevent many from enlisting into the service of their country, and may culminate in fierce neighborhood and fireside war.

There are, unfortunately, those among us who cannot discuss the question of the rebellion a single minute without showing that they are at heart foes of the Government and enemies of their race. The people soon learn to find out and know these men. Human skill and ingenuity, and all of a traitor's cunning, cannot long succeed in concealing their true sentiments. They hang back or skulk away from our public gatherings on our national holidays. They disparage Union officers and soldiers, and eulogize the rebels. All Union victories are insignificant—of little account; rebel victories are of incalculable value and importance. Good news is never credited; bad news is often originated, believed and circulated long before verified. Taxes are obnoxious and oppressive; drafts are unconstitutional and odious; war is bloody and desolating, and the nation ought at once to stop it. For nearly four years everything has been wrong—nothing beautiful; nothing even praiseworthy or passable, has ever been done by their own Government—only mistakes, wrongs, wicked acts of tyranny; and earnest appeals are made to the people to arise in their might and prevent the establishment of a military despotism. During all this time they have never been known to utter a word of denunciation against the rebellion, or see an improper act south of the rebel lines. These are the unmistakable earmarks of the traitor. He may remonstrate he may write down beneath the picture in large letters the word "patriot;" he may in very noisy and earnest words insist that he is a "sound Democrat," and that every man of his party who sustains the war is an "Abolitionist;' yet after all he is neither a patriot nor a good Democrat. You may turn him upside down and inside out, and cleanse and wash him with all the pure waters of America, and you can make nothing out of him but a poor, miserable traitor—just such a one as General Jackson would have strung up for treason in his day, and looked up the authorities afterwards. Although it is a sad and painful fact that such men do exist among us, yet the patriot should not be disheartened. The country is being sorely tried, and the contest must be expected to be protracted and bitter, as it is only a continuance of our revolutionary struggle between democracy and despotism. Both the past and the present furnish ample reason to sustain the faith of the true-hearted friends of our Union. It is a well-known and well-established historical fact that in all ages and in all countries there have been men who, if they could not rule, used their utmost efforts to ruin. Even angels were not exempt from this frailty, as we learn from some early history of creation. Rome had her Catiline. The American Revolution produced Benedict Arnold. The war of 1812 had its Hartford Conventionists, and our Saviour himself was tormented by a Judas Iscariot. We cannot hope to be exempt from the common frailties of our race. True, Catiline had not the benefit of the light and knowledge of our times. Arnold had not witnessed the sublime spectacle of a self-governing republic. And we are told "that Judas," having some regard for the good opinion of his fellow men, "repented, and departed and hanged himself." If all the secret foes of the country in our midst could be induced to imitate his example, and go and do likewise, the rebellion would speedily die for the want of sympathy.

Upon the subject of compromising, Mr. CESSNA said it was often magnanimous and peace desirable:

Those who urge peace and compromise, now fail to explain the terms of the first, or the basis of the second. From the very beginning the rebels have not only refused to offer, but peremptorily declined to receive any terms short of recognition. No well informed person is ignorant of this fact. The lines are being plainly drawn and the issue made up. We have war for the restoration of the Union on one side, peace, with recognition, on the other. The people are not so blindly attached to any leader or leaders as to accept peace with dissolution. They will desert any leader who counsels to such a step. But where shall the division be made? Who shall have the territories? Who pay the debts? Who have the capital—who our old memories and recollections? who our lakes and rivers? We are all for peace, but let it not be made over the grave of our nation. We can have but one lasting peace, and that must be brought about by the destruction of the military power and strength of the Rebellion, and will be celebrated over the prostrate, subdued and conquered carcase of the rebellion—that most wicked and infamous scourge that ever visited the human race. At the mere behests of party leaders we cannot, we will not, we dare not permit this nation to be destroyed, and democracy and republicanism throughout the world to perish. We must turn our backs upon all such leaders and boldly advocate the right of secession, or desire to see the rebellion succeed. Not only these, but all others who fail to support the Government in every lawful effort to save the nation, merit and must receive our condemnation.

In reference to the arbitrary arrests about which so much complaint was made by the Democrats, he remarked that in some cases they were unavoidable; and referred those who were loudest in their complaint to the hundreds and thousands in Tennessee of good men who had been seized, robbed, imprisoned, and murdered, because they had voted to uphold the old Union.

He said: In many cases no word of murmuring or complaint is ever heard over any outrage or tyranny of rebels from certain quarters, yet the same parties are ready and active in kindling the embers of party strife or inciting to riots, arson and murder, because some notorious traitor has been punished without a constitutional trial. They seem to forget that the duties of the Government and citizen are dependent and reciprocal, and when the citizen repudiates his part of the contract, and refuses to support and openly opposes the Government, he has no longer any claim upon her for protection. The only legal or constitutional demand which any traitor can have under the law upon the government he betrays is a just claim for an ounce of Missouri lead, with a few grains of Delaware powder, or a single yard of Kentucky hemp. May they all have a plentiful supply in a very short period of time.

Our cause must not be lost. We must have faith. God is in history. From the creation of man to the present time his destiny has been onward and upward. Human progress may be slow, but it never can recede. Mankind have passed through various forms of government in different ages, and all reflecting men admit that Providence moves in history. We have had the patriarchal form of government for early ages, aristocracies, theocracies, monarchies—limited and absolute—despotism. All the forms of government of which we read in the history of our race were always more or less adapted to the wants of the people at the time according to their condition, as influenced by the various stages of education, the arts and sciences, as well as the climate and the habits and customs of the people. All these have been wisely controlled, moulded, influenced and altered by Providence to accomplish His own purposes in His own way, and at His own time.

Through all these ages and through all these changes His hand has been distinctly visible. He is not yet done manifesting His purposes by His moving in the affairs of men. He watched over our infancy, and protected and prospered us in a degree far beyond the other nations of the earth. We have not yet fulfilled the high destiny which He has marked out for us among the children of men. Centuries ago He selected this continent as the garden of the earth for the future development of the race, sifted all the continents of the old world for the best seed to plant it, and reserved it as a glorious heritage for his chosen people. It has been carefully tilled from that time to the present, and is now just beginning to show a capacity of making a full return. We will not abandon it now. Our country has not yet fulfilled its great destiny among the nations of the earth. He will nerve the arms and steel the hearts of our patriot hosts to do and dare all that may be required for the preservation of the Union. Every man of them has been taught to feel and say, I fight for my country—the country which merits my love, my courage, my devotion, my heart's blood—my country's past renown, its present pride and power—its future hope and destiny—its greatness, glory, truth, constitutional liberty and freedom forever.

"These are my watch-words, and I fight not for honor in distant lands, but for country, home, law, government, constitution, freedom, right, humanity, and in the hope that the banner of my country may continually advance, and wheresoever that banner may wave there glory may pursue and freedom be established. For the sake of all these, he will exclaim, with the Irish patriot Emmett, 'I will dispute every inch of ground; I will burn every blade of grass; and the last intrenchment of freedom shall be my grave.'

"It has already been said, and it is most sincerely believed, that we can have no permanent peace until the military power of the rebellion shall have been subdued. True, sacrifices have been made, and many more will yet be offered up. But less blood will be required by this than by any other method that can be suggested. Permanent separation is never-ending war."

We must stand by our country right or wrong, and come what may the starry banner must ever wave from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and better far that desolation should spread from the Potomac to the Gulf, than that one star should be blotted from that flag, or one stripe torn from its azure fold. Better that every full-grown man now living, both North and South, should become a martyr to the glorious cause of our Union, and this Government be left in the hands of the women and children of America for posterity and for mankind, than that one single foot of territory, subject to the just jurisdiction of the Government of the United States, should be forcibly wrested from her power and control, or than that the doctrine of secession should be established. "If our republic must die, if the sun of liberty must go out in endless night, let it set amid the roar of cannon and the din of battle, when there shall be no longer an arm to strike or a heart to bleed in its cause, so that coming generations may not reproach the present with being too imbecile to preserve the priceless legacy bequeathed by our fathers, so as to transmit it unimpaired to future times."

The question of a dissolution of this Union is the most momentous of all questions ever submitted to the judgment of mankind or to the arbitrament of the sword. To say that this republic is the arbiter of this continent, and that our laws, customs and institutions will, sooner or later, absorb the weaker nations of the new world, is but a contracted view of the subject. With one arm on Europe and the other on Asia, we must and will be able to settle the political complexion of the race for ages to come. Modern science and improvements have made us the heart of the universe. In free institutions and the advance of civilization we are the federal representative of the human race. Our dissolution would put back the clock of the world for generations and centuries. It will be for us to determine whether we shall go on to fulfill the destiny which Providence seems to have marked out for us, or permit the hopes of humanity to be blasted and freedom to be buried in eternal night.

But our republic must not die. The nation will have virtue and patriotism enough to prosecute the war until every traitor in the land shall lay down his arms and return to his allegiance, or shall be driven from the soil which he desecrates, or be deeply buried beneath it. Should our people fail in this, their duty, may the red artillery of heaven open upon the heads of all traitors; and may the Providence which always heretofore has watched over and upheld us and sustained our flag, with the fiercest flashes of His most vivid lightning, and with the heaviest bolts of his loudest thunder, smite every arm that dares to blot out one star or erase one stripe from that glorious flag.

We are called upon by the cries of widows and orphans all over our land; by the fresh and bleeding wounds of ten thousand heroes; by the green graves of ten thousand glorious martyrs starved or slain in defense of our liberties; by the love we bear to our children, and our respect for the memories of our fathers; and by all the glories of our early history; by all the claims of generations yet unborn; for the sake of mankind everywhere; and for the advance of Christianity and the continuance of civil and religious liberty in the world; to stand by our country in victory and in defeat, until the great war of liberty and civilization shall be over and the nation saved. Then when our country shall again move on in her career of prosperity; when the Mississippi Valley shall be the home of millions; when all of our territory shall be densely populated; when great cities shall spring up on the banks of our rivers now flowing through deserts; when the cities of the Pacific coast shall surpass New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; when education, religion, the arts and sciences shall flourish everywhere in our midst; when peace, prosperity and plenty shall smile upon our people, and the down-trodden and oppressed of every clime shall come here and be free; when the kings, princes and tyrants of the old world shall tremble at our increasing power, and fear our influence and example among their own people; when they shall have been taught that no regal flowers can ever grow upon American soil; not even when transplanted, but that sooner or later all such must wither and die; When Mexico inspired by our example, or aided, if need be, by our strong arms, shall arise and clear from her soil the weak instrument of a tyrant's ambition; then, when the proud old flag of our fathers shall again float in triumph and perpetuity over the walls of Fort Sumter, and over every fort, ship, arsenal, city, town, and every square foot of territory belonging to our ancient inheritance; and when all the people of the land shall live in peace and unity together, and treason shall no more rear its wicked head, then will all, even the most skeptical and the most timid, be convinced, and ever ready to exclaim that the noble old government of our fathers, the best that God ever vouchsafed to man, shall not be destroyed, but that the republic still lives and shall live forever.

Mr. Cessna was interrupted continually by applause, which lasted at times for several minutes.

City Intelligence.

High Price of Boarding.

Referring to the high prices demanded for boarding in Erie, the *Dispatch* says there is no conceivable reason why board should go up any higher than it has been for the past two months. There are only two items of consumption which have materially advanced during that time, viz: sugar and butter. In some other things there has been a slight reduction. It is probable that if the articles which a person eats during a week were accurately noted and priced by the rates of the two periods there would not be five cents difference in the sums total. It is not then necessity, but greed on the part of those who furnish boarding. And what is the key to this? It is admitted that the price is exorbitant but then "they'll have to come to it, for board is very scarce in the city and there is no such thing as renting a house, for there is not a moderate sized dwelling house for rent in Erie." This is the true secret of the matter. A similar state of affairs exists in this city, which only needs concert of action on the part of the victims, and a little stubborn resolution to turn the tables on these dining-room extortionists, and "drag the devil over his own coals." Let those who are suffering now, and are likely to suffer more before Spring, unite and see if they have not some power to make headway against those who would put up the rates of board to famine prices. Now that gold is coming *down* there is no just reason why board, or anything else, should go *up*.

Pittsburgh and West Virginia Oil Co.

We desire to direct attention to the notice of this Oil Company, which will be found in another column. The Company's lands are located in Western Virginia, embracing about one thousand acres, two hundred and fifty of which are suitable for boring purposes. Its location is amongst the best in Western Virginia, being in the proximity of the noted Horseneck wells, five in number. The Company has been organized by electing Mr. J. Painter President, E. S. Ward, Secretary, and S. M. Kier, Treasurer. The Board of Directors is composed of some of our most reliable business men, and we hazard nothing in saying that the interests of stockholders will be carefully guarded. Let those who have capital to invest pay attention. Books now open at the warehouse of H. McKelvy, corner of Hand street and Duquesne Way.

Died in Richmond.—James O'Donnell, a private soldier in Company C, Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers who was taken prisoner by the rebels on the 3d day of December, 1863, died in the prison hospital in Richmond, on the 20th of March last. Should the friends of Mr. O'Donnell, desire any particulars as to his death, if they will call on Capt. Wright, late Provost Marshal for this District, he will take pleasure in furnishing the desired information. We may add, that the letter of inquiry originally writen by Captain Wright some months since, and which was returned to him yesterday, is a curiosity in its way, having been referred from one office to another until it is literally covered with endorsements, and among them there is one by Commissioner Ould.

The Alleged Larceny of Sugar.—We have received a note, dated Camp Reynolds September 12th, in relation to the alleged larceny of two barrels of sugar by the Commissary Sergeant of the Camp, which appeared in our paper of Monday, in which the writer says:—"As you have given publicity to the incorrect statement of your first informant, you will do a great kindness to an innocent and honest man, by publishing the above correction." The writer of the "above correction" neglected to give us his name, hence we do not publish his communication, and like him are content to wait until the "investigation shall attach the blame to the proper person."

Go to Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, corner of the Diamond and Market street, when you wish to procure anything that can be possibly kept in a first-class drug store. His stock is the most extensive and varied in the city, and every article that goes out of his establishment is guaranteed to be of the best quality. The best brands of white lead, oils and varnishes at low prices. Remember the place, Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, corner of the Diamond and Market street. If you have Beeswax on hand, take it to his establishment and procure the highest cash price for it.

Recruiting at Uniontown.—The *Standard* says that recruiting at Uniontown has been going on lively for some time past, but whilst Union Borough, Brownsville, Connellsville, and other districts, have filled their quotas, and nobly vindicated their patriotism and loyalty, others, we regret to say, like the antideluvians, have been sullenly looking on while Noah was building his ark, and will be swept away by the draft, "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

Organized.—The following are the officers of the Stock Board recently organized in this city by the Brokers and Bankers:

President, N. Holmes; Secretary and Treasurer, S. S. Bryan. The Board embraces all, or nearly all, of the leading brokers: Messrs. Florence Kramer, Joshua Hanna, J. R. M'Cune, Thompson Bell, Geo. A. Endley, R. Patrick, J. C. M'Pherson, R. A. George, J. C. Curry, P. Mertz, S. M'Clean, and others.

Served Him Right.—John Mullan, of the night police, was discharged by Mayor Lowry yesterday, for getting drunk and becoming riotous and disorderly. This is as it should be. No man charged with the responsible duty of guarding the lives and property of our citizens, should indulge in intoxicating drinks to excess, and we are glad to witness this renewed evidence of the Mayor's promptness in dismissing men from the same who are guilty of such unpardonable conduct.

Grand Mass Meeting.—The loyal men in Beaver county will hold their first Mass Meeting at the Court House in Beaver, September 14th, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Hon. George V. Lawrence, Hon. William McKennon, and A. W. Acheson, Esq., of Washington county, and Hon. Thomas Howard, of Pittsburgh, will be present to address the meeting.

Another Oil Well.—Messrs Tack & Bro. have been fortunate enough to strike another well on Rawson's Run, near Horse Neck, Virginia, now flowing, and with a fine prospect of a large yield. Their other well, struck almost a month ago, is being pumped, and is increasing in quantity.

Collins Park.—A grand trot will come off at Collins Park on Thursday the 15th inst., at three o'clock. Three horses are entered, over which the reins will be held by Butler, Keys and Laverty, and as the nags are said to be equally matched, an exciting race may be anticipated.

Held to Bail.—A lad named John Divine was held to bail by Mayor Lowry yesterday on a charge of entering the slate yard of Mr. Parry, in the Fifth Ward, and breaking several pieces of slate.

Beaver County Fair.—The fair of the Beaver County Agricultural Society will be held in the Fair Grounds, near Beaver, on September 21st, lasting during three days. Competition is invited from adjoining counties.

Read advertisement for situation wanted.

Additional Local on First Page.

CITY NOTICES.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job Printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.
A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

Edgeworth Seminary opens on Monday, the 19th. Address the Principal, Sewickley-ville, Pa. 6t

Books &c., for the People.—Send for mammoth Catalogue. Address W. E. Hilton, 11 Spruce St., N. Y. se12:d2tw-w3m

Old Type for sale. Inquire at this office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—An ACTIVE MAN who is not afraid of work, desires a situation in some Store, Office or manufacturing establishment where he can make himself generally useful as a Clerk, Salesman or an assistant in any way. Any work, if light and clean, would be accepted.
A great favor would be conferred by addressing "B. C.," Commercial office.
☞ Best of reference given. se14-1t

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the well known hotel stand, "WHITE HOUSE," in Perrysville, Allegheny county, Pa. One large frame house with 14 rooms; large stabling and wagon sheds; 2 vats of water and two springs on the place; a good orchard of 100 trees of prime fruit; brick tenant house and large cistern on the place; in tract about 25 acres. For further information apply to J. F. KEATING, on the premises, or to the subscriber.
se14-1w WM. RAY, Ross tp., Allegh'y Co., Pa.

THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION to the Capital Stock of the
Newel's Run Oil Company,
now open at the office of
I. M. PENNOCK,
se14-2w No. 29 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Allegheny county, there will be exposed at public sale, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, October 8th, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock, a.m., the following described real estate, with its improvements and appurtenances, to wit:
All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the city of Pittsburgh, on the north-west corner of Water and Short streets, having a front on Water street of thirty feet, and running back, preserving the same width, toward Front street, ninety feet.
The improvements are a three story brick building, thirty feet by ninety feet, containing Forges, Blowers for same, Screw Cutting Machine, Shafting, &c., &c. The building is comparatively new and well adapted for either Warehouse or manufacturing purposes.
Terms: cash. JOHN M. KENNEDY,
se14-tf Trustee.

VEST POCKET EDITION
NATIONAL TAX LAW,
Approved June 30th, 1864; Alphabetically arranged and of convenient size for carrying in the pocket. Price 10 cents.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON
REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN SONGSTER,
Price 15 cents.

THE SHODDY SONGSTER,
Containing all the
New and Popular Songs of the day,
Patriotic, Sentimental, Comic, Negro, &c.
Large 18mo. Illuminated Paper Cover. Price 25 cts.

Single copies mailed, post-paid on receipt of price.
A liberal discount to the trade.
Address all orders, to insure prompt attention to
JOHN P. HUNT,
se13-2t 59 Fifth st., Masonic Hall.

McClellan's Shoe Auction,
55 FIFTH STREET.
sep12

AN ORDINANCE for the issuing of bonds to the amount of $10,000.
Be it ordained by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Manchester:
That the Burgess be and is hereby authorized to issue bonds to the amount of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) in sums of $50 and $100 each, payable in one year from August 10, 1864, without interest.
Section 2. That the said bonds, when issued, shall be delivered to the Borough Treasurer, to be applied to the payment of obligations incurred in procuring volunteers to fill the quotas of the borough under the drafts ordered by the President.
Section 3. That the faith, credit, funds, revenue, and corporate property of the borough be and they are hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the same.
Ordained and enacted into a law in council, met this the 6th day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.
W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.
Attest: JOHN C. HARPER, Clerk. se12.

SUPPLEMENT TO AN ORDINANCE passed on the 3d day of May, 1864, for the levying and collecting of a bounty and per capita tax.
Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Manchester, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:
Section 2. That for the purpose of raising money to pay off a certain indebtedness incurred by the issuing of bounty bonds, there be further laid, levied, assessed, and collected, a per capita tax of four dollars, for the year 1864, on each male taxable inhabitant over the age of twenty-one years; that said tax shall be paid in accordance with an act of Assembly, passed the 25th day of March, 1864; and further, that the Collector shall proceed to collect the same on or before the 1st day of January, 1865.
Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, met this 10th day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.
Attest: JOHN C. HARPER, Clerk. se12

BLANKETS—
ROCHDALE,
CUMBERLAND,
HOLLAND,
GLENDALE,
and other qualities, for sale by
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
se13 25 Fifth Street.

GOOD CIDER ALL THE YEAR round by the use of
NEUTRAL SULPHITE OF LIME.
Call and procure a circular, with directions for using it.
The Best and most Reliable Article.
☞ Put up in bottles sufficient for one barrel of Cider. For sale at
JOS. FLEMING'S,
JOS. FLEMING'S,
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
☞ Tar always on hand. se13

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Also, a large supply of all kinds of
Groceries and Produce,
constantly on hand.
J. T. GLEASON,
se16tm No. 26 s. e. cor. Smithfield and 2d sts.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL MINING COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, August 27, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the National Mining Company have this day day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the capital stock of said Company, payable on Thursday, 1st September, 1864, to Stockholders of record at the close of business this day. Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. CLARK & CO., transfer agents, Milk st., Boston.
au29-1m JAMES M. COOPER, Sec'y and Treas.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
Will take place on
MONDAY, OCT. 3, 1864, AT 12 O'CLOCK M,
At the office of the company, No. 112 South Front street, Philadelphia. se12 2w

LICENSED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. — MERCHANTS, Store-keepers, Hotels, Restaurants, Private Dwellings, Farmers, &c., can be supplied, at short notice, with male or female help, for any or every occupation wanted, by applying at the book and news depot, Sixth street, below Smithfield. Terms reasonable. [se12-1y] J. D. EGAN.

REMOVAL.—PROF. EDWIN SHERRATT has removed from the rooms corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, to No. 191 Penn street, directly opposite the St. Clair Hotel. His new classes for singing and teaching the Basaini's method of vocal training will be resumed on the 15th instant. The rooms are now opened, where he would be pleased to see his old scholars and the public generally.
N. B.—Rooms on first floor. se12-4t

LORENZ & WIGHTMAN,
Manufacturers of
Window Glass, Druggists' Glassware,
And vials and bottles of all descriptions. Warehouse, 63 Water, below Ferry street. Our factories being now in successful operation, are prepared to furnish anything in our line promptly, of style and quality equal to any in the market. se13-3m

DIVIDEND.—THE "FLEMING and Blood Farm Oil Creek Petroleum Company" has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock for the month of August, payable at the office of the Secretary, on or after the 10th inst., free from tax. Transfer books will be closed until after the 10th inst. WM. F. GARDNER,
se7-10t Secretary.

OIL STOCKS.
250 shares of Columbia.
650 " " Cherry run Central.
65 " " Dalzell.
200 " " Federal. Apply to
se13 B. McLAIN & CO., Stock Brokers.

POLITICAL.

☞ THE UNION COMMITTEE ON meetings and speakers may be found at all times at No. 106 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. Persons from either city or country, desiring speakers or information thereto, will please call as above.
HIRAM HULTS, Chairman.
ISAAC N. COURSIN, Sec'y. se13-to

☞ UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, of Allegheny county, meet at WILKINS HALL, Pittsburgh, EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock, p. m.
A. M. BROWN, Chairman, Pittsburgh.
DANIEL O'NEILL, } Secretaries, Pittsburgh.
ALEXANDER HILANDS, }
WM. LITTLE, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
Col. Hiram Hultz, do.
Dr. W. J. Gilmore, Moorhead Postoffice.
Isaac N. Coursin, Pittsburgh.
James Rees, do.
John Heath, do.
Capt. C. W. Batcheler, do.
Arthur Hobson, Allegheny city.
John O'Neill, Coal Valley P. O.
David Robinson, Temperanceville P. O.
Jonathan Neely, Pittsburgh.
Frank Ardray, do.
John P. Pears, do.
Col. Thos. M. Bayne, Allegheny city.
R. P. Nevin, Sewickleyville P. O.
Vincent Miller, Noblestown.
John M. Porter, Tarentum.
M. K. Moorhead, Pittsburgh.
John K. Brown, Allegheny city.
Wm. B. Harrison, McKeesport.
E. F. A. Faulhaber, Allegheny city.
Isaac Ross, Rich Valley P. O.
Aug. Ammon, Buchanan P. O.
John F. Dravo, Dravosburg P. O.
J. C. Bunting, Springdale P. O.
Hugh Scott, Palmersville P. O.
William H. Barker, Pittsburgh.
Major Wm. B Negley, do.
Robert W. Mackey, do.
John McDonald Crossan, do.
Wm. M. Hersh, do.
Capt. Caspar Gang, Allegheny city.
John F. Jennings, Allegheny city.
Robert McClarran, Clinton, P. O.
Dr. A. H. Gross, Wilkins P. O.
Capt. James Miller, Manchester.
Capt. Hugh S. Fleming, Allegheny city.
Dr. W. F. Fundenburg, Sewickleyville P. O.
Eb. Williams, Jr., Pittsburgh.
Dr. David Donaldson, Mt. Lebanon P. O.
Henry A. Weaver, Pittsburgh.
Capt. John H. Stewart, do.
Col. John W. Riddell, do.
Wm. Owens, Jr., do.
John V. Augt, do.
James T. Sample, Sewickleyville.
A. M. BROWN, Chairman.
DANIEL O'NEILL, } Secretaries.
ALEX. HILANDS, }
PITTSBURGH, September 2, 1864. se14:tf

UNION RALLY AT
WILKINS HALL,
Next SATURDAY NIGHT, the 17th inst., the 76th anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution.
At Wilkins Hall, at 7 o'clock, the following distinguished members of Congress are to address the citizens:
Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, of Chicago.
Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD.
Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS.
Let every Union voter turn out and hear the Chicago Platform and Candidates reviewed. The campaign will be short. It must be active, earnest and vigorous. Let us have a vigorous prosecution of the war, and thus insure a permanent and honerable peace.
se14

UNION MEETING AT
MARKET SQUARE, Allegheny City.
A Union Meeting will be held at Market Square, Allegheny city, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at 7 o'clock, which will be addressed by
Rev. Mr. KRADEL, in German.
Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS.
Hon. THOMAS J. BIGHAM.
J. M. KIRKPATRICK, Esq. se14

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER..............WM. HENDERSON,
Third appearance of
ETTIE HENDERSON.
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
THE NAIAD QUEEN.
THE NAIAD QUEEN.
New scenery, costumes, and mechanical effects. New music, marches, and dances.
THIS EVENING will be presented, with entire new scenery effects, &c., the beautiful spectacular play, entitled the
NAIAD QUEEN.
NAIAD QUEEN.
Fifty Performers. Fifty Performers.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Liberty street.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,
and a
Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.
Change of Performance
Every Night at the Melodeon.
MELODEON.
se18

M. DE LONG'S
Fashionable Dancing Academy,
NO. 98 FOURTH STREET,
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Gents' evening class, Tuesdays and Fridays, from 8 to 10 p. m. Masters' and misses' class, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 3 to 5 p. m. For particulars please call for circulars at the music stores. se12-2w

WANTED.

WANTED.—
A Small Oil Barge or Flat, suitable for emptying Oil into, to be pumped up into tanks. Apply at No. 11 Wood street. se6-tf

WANTED---THREE OR FOUR ROOMS in the first or second story, by a young couple, by the 1st of October. The lower part of city preferred. Address X X, this office. Best of references given. se9-1w

MEN WANTED for the 4TH PA. CAVALRY, one of the best regiments now in the service. Persons wishing to enlist in this Veteran Cavalry regiment can do so by applying to any of the Recruiting Officers, and receive the largest Government and Local Bounties that are being paid.
A. P. DUNCAN, Major 4th Pa. Cav.
au18:1m Recruiting Officer.

WANTED—TEN LABORERS, to work at Gravel Roofing, Apply to
WM. H. MACKEY,
je28:tf 175 Liberty street.

PITTSBURGH AND WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Oil Company are now open at the office of Hugh McKelvy, corner of Hand street and Duquesne way.
The lands of this company are located in West Virginia and consist of about seven hundred acres, of which amount two hundred and fifty acres are well adapted for boring purposes. The location of this land is said to be among the best if not superior to any in Virginia, and is within a short distance of the noted Horse Neck Wells, of which there are four or five in successful operation. The company appropriates twenty-five thousand dollars of the capital stock for the purpose of developing said land. One well is now boring, and several others will be put down as soon as possible.
Jacob Painter, President; E. S. Ward, Secretary. Samuel M. Kier, Treasurer.
Directors—Hugh McKelvy, Thomas Little, Jr., Jake Hill, Jas. Patton, Jr., Jas. Old, John Burgess, James Wilkins. se12-tf

Pittsburgh and Great Western
OIL COMPANY.
Capital Stock $100,000, in 50,000 Shares, at $2.00 per Share.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE capital stock of this company are now open at the office of Messrs. R. E. SELLERS & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets, and at office of R. WRAY, Jr., No. 4 Hand street.
Pittsburgh, September 12, 1864. se12-1w

THE LINDEN OIL COMPANY
BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN FOR SUBSCRIPTION at my office. The land is situated at the mouth of Oil Creek, and the well flowing oil.
J. K. MORANGE,
se12-3t No. 107 Fourth street.

SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the OHIO VALLEY OIL COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Ohio Valley Oil Company will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, on
Wednesday, September 14th,
at 3 o'clock, p. m. A full attendance is especially desired, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting. JOHN FLEMING,
se13 President.

SMOKY CITY OIL CO.
This Company has this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, for the months of July and August.
Stockholders will meet at my office on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m., without fail.
se13-2t J. K. MORANGE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Stockholders of the NORTH AMERICAN OIL CO., are hereby notified that an election for President and Directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 80 THIRD street, on WEDNESDAY, September 28th, 1864, at 3 o'clock, p.m.
se13-8t GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

OHIO VALLEY OIL CO.
Subscribers to the stock of the above Company are hereby notified that all subscriptions must be paid in full to the Treasurer, S. Beymer, No. 76 Wood street, on or before 18th inst. Any subscriptions remaining unpaid after that date will be forfeited to the Company.
JOHN FLEMING,
se8 President.

OFFICE OF THE LUCESCO OIL COMPANY,
No. 11 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Sept. 2, 1864.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LUCESCO OIL COMPANY are hereby notified that there will be a meeting for election of officers on MONDAY the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., at the office of the Company, No 11 Wood street.
se3:2w C. H. ISRAELL, Secretary

SUBSTITUTES. --- ACCEPTABLE SUBSTITUTES furnished at reasonable prices. Apply at No. 15 St. Clair street. se9-2w

Wit and Wisdom.

After reading a worthless book, one feels as if he had tired his jaws in cracking an empty nut.

Sampson's hair grew again, but not his eyes; time may restore some losses, while others are beyond its power.

Vegetable life is more vigorous than animal life. A tree can stand a great deal more hacking than a man.

Why was Joseph put into the pit? Because there wasn't any room for him in the "family circle."

The meanest man on record sent in a bill against his wife's estate for half a day's labor attending her funeral.

He who admits that he has a secret to keep has, by doing so, revealed one half of it, and the other will soon follow.

It is to be hoped that thousands of valient noes have this day been spoken when others would have uttered ruinous yeas.

Good men have the fewest fears. He has but one who fears to do wrong. He has a thousand who has overcome that one.

"There are three umbrellas," said little Nell. "The hat is one—the smallest; the umbrella is another; and the sky is the third—the greatest of them all, but also the leakiest."

Said one gentleman of honor to another, "If you don't accept my challenge, I shall post yof in the papers." "Go ahead," said the other, "I had rather fill a dozen papers than one coffin."

Beware of having time neither to be good nor to be human. He who gives himself leisure will have compassion; he who makes himself an engine will be of iron.

A famous musician who had made his fortune by marriage, being requested to sing in company. "Permit me," said he, "to imitate the nightingale, who never sings after he has made his nest."

Dr. Humphries gave as a reason for the prevailing custom of shaking hands, that the hand being among the most sensitive parts of the body, is given to show our confidence in one another by the sense of touch, and adds in proof, "when we wish to reciprocate the warmest feelings we are not content with the contact of the hands, and we bring the lips into service."

STREET SWEEPERS.

Said the Mayor of our city it much me distresses;
Our streets are so dirty, no brooms or no men;
"Never mind," said the girls, "we have all our new dresses,"
These good little girls of the City of Penn.

"Organdy, silk, barege and gray grenadine,
No need is there surely of brooms or of men;
Only let us alone and we'll sweep them all clean,"
Said these good little girls of the City of Penn

As the season of recipes is approaching, we give the following:—How to calumniate: If your enemy be a man of retired and studious habits, hint that he is gone mad; if you see him alone at church or theater, report that he is separated from his wife; and in any case, declare he drinks; he can't disprove it. If he drinks water in public, he may take stronger liquors at home. If he walks straight in the street, he may reel in the parlor. Who can say?

◆

General Burnside.

At the last centennial anniversary of Brown University, Gen. Burnside responded to a toast In the course of his remarks he said:

There can be no such thing as laying down of arms, or cessation of hostilities, until the entire authority of this government is acknowledged by every citizen of our country. Any action of that kind on the part of our people would, my friends, I assure you, result in the overrunning of our border, and a positive, determined demand for indemnity to men who are now raising their hands against the government which never did them aught but good. There can be no such thing as compromise until the absolute and positive authority of the government is acknowledged.

Now, my friends, you have put this army into the field and placed it under the control and direction of prominent successful leaders. The news of the last few days should convince every true friend to his country that our western army is led by as good and true a soldier as ever trod shoe leather, and who will dare to say that he who is in command of all our armies is not a gallant, loyal and truthful soldier. Is there a man within the sound of my voice who doubts the honesty and ability of Lieutenant General Grant? Is it not the duty of every loyal citizen of the United States to support him? Would it not be cowardly for us to say that this rebellion cannot be crushed, and the authority of the government sustained? There is in my mind no question of it.

Our army is not a mercenary army. It is composed of our own citizens. Every praying man in the army—and there are a great many more of them than we are apt to imagine—I say, every praying man in our army asks God daily, almost hourly, that peace may be reestablished; but whilst that desire is uppermost in his heart, no honest, loyal and true soldier will ever consent to a division of his country.

We can do much here to encourage and reinforce our armies in the field. They not only want numbers, but they want encouragement, and we should all cease from making discouraging remarks, from writing discouraging letters, and using influences which weaken men that we have sent to the field.

◆

McCLELLAN IN the ARMY.—The following is an extract from a private letter written by an officer in the Army of the Potomac:—I suppose you would like to know what the army thinks about McClellan. Well, as far as I can learn, and there is a good amount of talk on the subject, McClellan has lost about all his army friends since he connected himself with the Copperheads and peace men. The nominations made at Chicago will receive very little suport from the soldiers. They cannot see how they can vote for both a war man and a peace man. The cry with them is war until the rebels lay down their arms, and are willing to take what terms we are willing to give them. Men who, a month since, were strong for McClellan, now call him a traitor. Abe will receive nine out of ten votes in the army. Massachusetts regiments are all for him. The Western troops are the same. Little Mac lost his friends in the army when he was put up by the Peace Convention.

◆

STORY OF AN ESCAPED CONTRABAND.—An army correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following story of a negro who came into the lines a few days since:

"I's been wi' rebs and 'scaped. I was in Stoneman's raid, sah, and dey capshod us. Only two ob us boys 'scaped. Dey dug a long ditch and made all de niggers stand in it, and den dey took a cannon and fired right 'long de ditch and killed all at once. Two hundred were in it. Dey all fell right back in de ditch, and de rebs made de Yankee prisoners shovel dirt on 'em."

Those are his words as near as I can give them. To Anglicise the story would, I think, take away its impressiveness. The boy is dressed in Federal uniform, and has evidently been in rough service; whether the shocking tale he tells can be relied upon I don't pretend to say. To us it sounded very much like truth.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $18 to $25 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is assured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.

A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $8 and up.

A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $12 to $15: not $18, $20 and $25 as we have known to be charged in the city, under the pretence that it was a superior article. See, compare and decide. I guarantee the very best at $12 to $15 for a full set, $25 to $30 for a double entire set.

Sets on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.

Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the Operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. au30

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH,
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE.
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

se13-6m

GROCERIES—

15 hhds. N. O. Sugar.
30 " P. R. do.
75 " Cuba do.
100 bbls. Crushed, Granulated and Powdered.
100 " A and B Coffee.
175 " Syrups, assorted brands.
75 " N. O. Molasses.
125 bags Rio Coffee.
25 " Rice.
200 half chests Y. H., Imp., G. P. and Oolong Teas.
250 boxes 5's, 10's, 7's and Navy Tobacco.
80 bbls. Garrett's Snuff.
50 kegs N. C. Soda, with a full and complete stock of goods in our line. For sale at lowest market rates.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
au30 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

FOR SALE.

About One Hundred Acres of high and dry bottom LAND, on the A. V. R. R., in Burrell township, Westmoreland county, Pa., near Pernassus Station, between lands owned by Stephen Young and heirs of Judge Arnold, and the railway and river.

Besides a good Brick House of five rooms, Orchard of 150 bearing apple trees of choice fruit, with the same number of best kinds of peach trees, frame Barn, Wagon Shed, Cribs, Springs and Streams—its nearness to Oil producing salt wells, and its geological structure, make it worthy the attention of practical oil men and dealers in coal property. The same amount east of the railway will be sold, if desired. The property is eminently suited for subdivision into lots for the location of a village or for private residences.

For descriptive circular, terms, &c., address box 267 Monmouth, Ill. se9

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,

se9 No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOLDIERS AND VOLUNTEERS,
ATTENTION!—You are hereby notified to call at the VARIETY AND FANCY GOODS HEADQUARTERS, and receive your articles necessary for Camp Life, very cheap and good, of
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ.
se8-e-o-d 164 Smithfield st., above 6th.

COLUMBIA OIL STOCK.

172 shares of Columbia oil stock.
Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.
se10

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as these issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the
First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
se1-2md&w

IRON.

M. WHITMORE...C. H. WOLFF...G. J. DUFF...T. H. LANE

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
(Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. ju11

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG.........C. B. HERRON.........J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD.........................GEORGE BLACK.

LLOYD & BLACK.
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my2:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JONES & LAUGHLINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES [se23

STEEL.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,
Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. se7

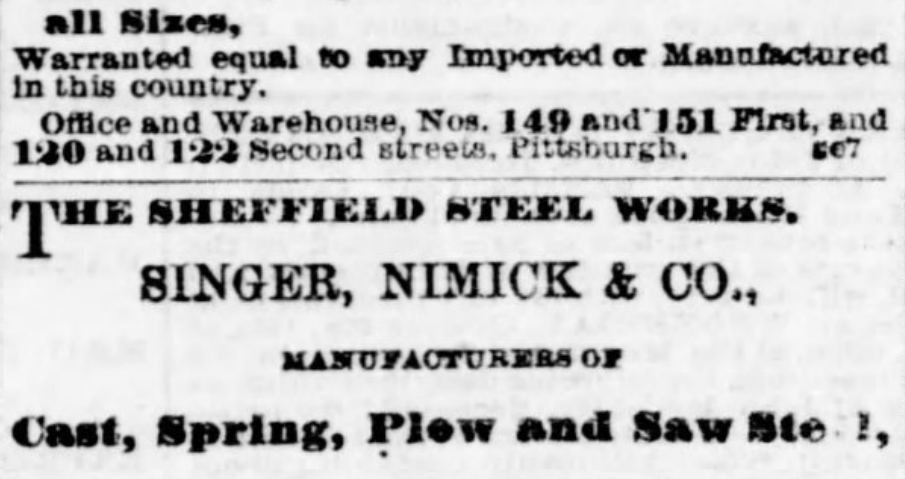
THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel,
Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.
WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
JONES, BOYD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL,
ALSO,
Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles,
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREET. [fe13:1y

HUSSEY, WELLS & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

PIANOS.

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
NO. 53 FIFTH STREET,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Decker's Pianos.
BEST PIANOS IN AMERICA.
se7



WAMELINK & BARR,
No. 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street,
Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schomacker & Co.'s Gold and Silver Prize Medal
PIANOS,
Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done at the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound with neatness and dispatch. je24

BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER.— Notice is hereby given to persons holding Bonds, Warrants or any claims whatever against the Borough of Manchester, due on or before the 1st day of April, 1864, to present the same for payment at the Treasurer's office, on or before the 20th inst., as the interest on said claims will cease after that date.
au8-tf THOS. B. UPDIKE, Treas.

REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS, constantly on hand and for sale by
se8 JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.

WASHITA OIL STONES and SLEPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN,
se8 136 Wood street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereto to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c. to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au13:6m

GROCERS.

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
98 Water and 132 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. A. GRAFF..C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
TIERNAN AND GETTY'S
No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 2 years old.
10 " " " 9 " "
50 " Pure Brandy.
100 " Rectified Whisky.
20 " Port Wine.
10 " Blackberry Brandy.
10 " Cherry
15 " Madera Wine.
10 " Cherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum. au10-1m.

CHARLES C. BALSLEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 179 Liberty street,
au4 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street,
100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
250,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
300,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
20,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH............................JOH S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
se7] No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.............C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES..O. B. JONES

GEORGE B. JONES & SON, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles, No. 141 Water street, above the Monongohela Bridge, Pittsburgh Pa. se9.

JOHN SEIFERTH............................CHARLES WEIHL.

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
ju1 Pittsburgh.

CLOTHING.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 *WOOD STREET,*
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND DEALRS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An entire new stock
UNDERCLOTHING.
Constantly receiving the latest novelties in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

BISSELL'S BLOCK
WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair Street,
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
my27 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
My 18

ATTORNEYS.

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
No. 114 Fifth street
se9

JNO. H. HAMPTON.............................W. C. MORELAND

HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my5 PITTSBURGH, PA

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
my18

H. C. MACKRELL..S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Call with Discharge and two witnesses. [jy26

GILBERT M. M'MASTER..........................JOSEPH M. GAZZAM

McMASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, No. 98 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. je3-1y

THE BOUNTY OF $100,
DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in
FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.
CALL WITH DISCHARGE,
Or address
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
No, 135 FOURTH STREET,
je26-tf PITTSBURGH.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 26, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES
PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.

$170 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, payable in certificates of indebtedness, for not less than ten horses.

These horses must be well formed, active and free from all defects, from 5 years old this Spring to 9 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds. White horses and mares will be excluded.

They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications.
O. CROSS,
jy21-tf Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON CITY, September 2, 1864.
Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:
York, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 15, 1864.
Altoona, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864,
Lebanon, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 29, 1864,
TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES AT EACH PLACE.
These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Terms: Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel First Division,
se6t28th Quartermaster General's Office.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 254 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Vulcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 254 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au18

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Prest......JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
363 Broadway.
Authorized Capital, . . $2,000,000.
Cash Capital, ... 1,000,000,
All paid in,
10-40 Bonds for sale and 1-5 per cen allowed Bankers.
DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM A. KOBBE, | GEO. A. FELLOWS,
THOS. A. VYSE, JR., | SOLOMON L. HULL
GEO. A. WICKS, | C. MINZESHEIMER,
BARN'L L. SOLOMON | J. O. WHITEHOUSE,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS.
We invite correspondence with Banks, Bankers and thers requiring a New York account. jy18:2aw3m

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent, allowed to all Subscribers.
AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au19:tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS,
10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,
Bought at best rates by
SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
16:2em Wood and Third streets.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS, F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.
For further particulars apply to
jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.— Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

FOUNDRIES

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET,
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe5:1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Bedstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH............DAVID E. PARK............JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets.
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

NEW SHIPPERS GUIDE,
FOR THE NORTH WEST.
The extensive Publishing House of G. W. HAWES & CO., of Indianapolis, publishers of
STATE GAZETTEERS AND DIRECTORIES,
will soon issue a
North Western Shipping Guide and Business Directory,
for five States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—containing complete
SHIPPING DIRECTIONS
for every town and village in those States. Also, Business Lists of the principal towns—in which will be found the names and places of business of the firms, doing a general business. It is a cheap advertising medium for Wholesale Houses. Agents are now soliciting subscriptions and advertisements for this work which is as indispensable for a Shipping House as a Dictionary is for a School Teacher. Address
G. W. HAWES & CO.,
jy29 Indianapolis, Indiana

SHOT GUNS, single and double barrel'd, the only large stock in this city; for sale by JAMES BOWN,
se8 136 Wood street.

MANUFACTURERS.

JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,
VULCAN WORKS,
Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material workmanship. jy15-cw

FORT PITT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS,
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,
Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britchen, Fire Beds Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers.
Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat & Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. je11

HENRY DÆWERITZ...JULIUS KIRMSE...JOSEPH LANG.

DÆWERITZ, KIRMSE & CO.,
No. 139 THIRD street, between Wood & Smithfield,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of Brewers' Kettles, Stills, Oil Tubes, Copper Pumps, Steam and Escape Pipes, Malt Kilns, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. jy30-1y

JAMES BOWN,
SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY,
Manufacturer and Importer of
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE,
GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.
No. 136 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles. jy2-cy

. CADMAN...T. B. CRAWFORD.

s DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.

CADMAN & CRAWFORD, Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat Work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au9:1y

UNION BRASS WORKS.
MANSFIELD & FITZSIMMONS.
Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c.
No. 13 Second near Short street,
jy26-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

KEYSTONE BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts. Also, Nuts and Washers.
Office: No. 73 Water street. Factory: corner Main and Cherry street, Allegheny. jy20:1y

PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS,
J. C. BIDWELL,
Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.
Having increased facilities for foundry work I am prepared to make to order Castings of all kinds, of superior quality, as also to do Machine Work generally. je21

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.
Office and Wareroom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. ju6-1y

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se3:ly

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.
Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh22

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
POWERS & CO.,
attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.
Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,
fe[illegible] *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

VULCAN FORGE.
W. P. PORTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.
TEMPERANCEVILLE,
my9:ly near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap6

J. M. CORNWELL.............................SAMUEL KERR

CORNWELL & KERR,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

C. IHMSEN & SONS,
Manufacturers of Every Variety of
VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,
BLACK PORTER, WINE and CLARET BOTTLES,
DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.
Warehouses, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets Pittsburgh, Pa. se16-1y

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.
VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 128 Smithfield street. de2-tf

WELDON & KELLY,
LEAD BURNERS,
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
jy13 164 Wood street, near Sixth.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au4-1y

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec5:tf

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS
se7 PITTSBURGH.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city,
OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street,
Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24-1y

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.— The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

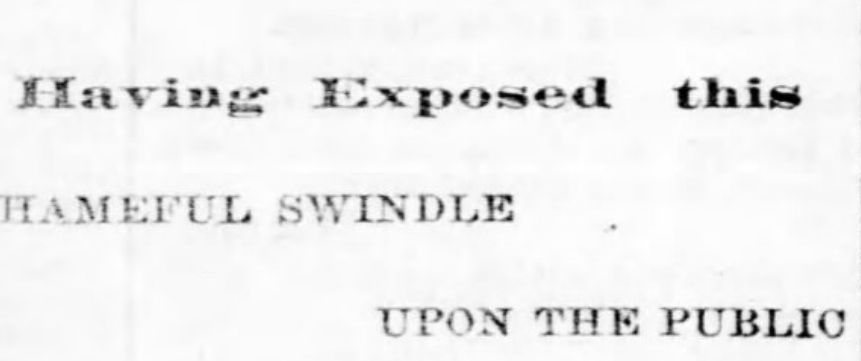
No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street. PITTSBURGH. se18:1y

OPTICIANS.



RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES

IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CASE lately

HELD TO COURT,

Having Exposed this

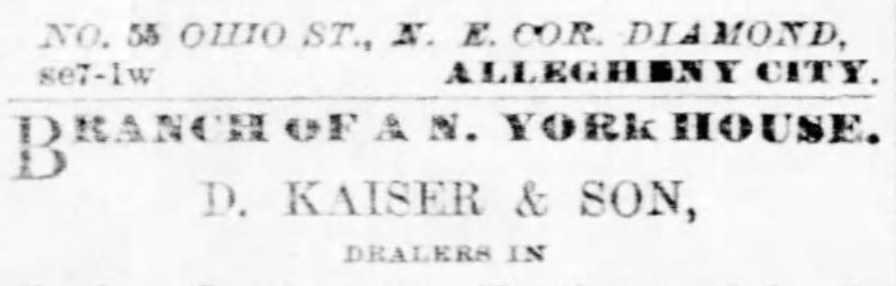
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE

UPON THE PUBLIC

SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.

GEORGE E. SHAW,

Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 58, Fifth street,
aug3.



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street.
J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. au25

MISCELLANEOUS.

TIERNAN & GETTY
OFFER FOR SALE
40 Cases Cincinnati Still Catawba Wine, Vintage of 1859.
40 Cases Sparkling Catawba.
50 hf bbls. Pure Catawba Grape Brandy.
Our Still Catawba Wine is pronounced by competent Judges to be a superior article, and is highly recommended for medical purposes.
We have on hand a large supply of the finest
IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS,
which we offer to the trade, and those wishing a genuine article, at reasonable rates.
A small lot of
PURE RYE WHISKY,
nine years old, by the gallon or bottle.
NO. 55 OHIO ST., N. E. COR. DIAMOND,
se7-1w ALLEGHENY CITY.

BRANCH OF A N. YORK HOUSE.
D. KAISER & SON,
DEALERS IN
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Beavers, heavy Cassimeres, Velvet and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.
Also, Glencross' Fashion Report.
Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. au30-2m

U. S. GUNBOAT SERVICE.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

1,000 Men Wanted Immediately.

For service in the Mississippi Squadron. Good men will now find a desirable opportunity to enter the Navy, with large pay and three substantial, cooked meals per day. All recruits must be over 18 years of age, and not exceeding 45 years. The Government bounty will be proportionately divided to those entering for one, two and three years. Persons enlisting as substitutes either before or after the draft, are not entitled to any bounty from the United States Government.

For further particulars apply to
COMMANDING OFFICER,
United States Naval Rendezvous,
Third Story Market Building.
au22-tf

SCHOOL BOOKS
Of all kinds used in
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
And all other Schools in the City.
SCHOOL STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS
Prices as low as can be afforded.
CHARLES C. MELLOR,
81 Wood Street.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES, FANCY GOODS, &c.
J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired, Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving.
J. M. ROBERTS,
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

DUNSEATH & CO.,
JOBBERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,
WATCH MATERIALS
TOOLS, GLASSES, &c.
Agents for the
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S WATCHES.
Fine Watches repaired by the most skillful workmen.
56 Fifth Street, Opposite Masonic Hall,
jy25

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same je28:1y

MARVIN'S
SUPERIOR CRACKERS.
No. 64 Fourth street,
au11

SEAL PRESSES
AND GENERAL ENGRAVING,
Room No. 5, 26 Fifth Street.
se7-3m J. B. SEYMOUR.

OIL STOCK EXCHANGE.
Having opened an office for the purchase and sale of OIL STOCK, I offer my services to the public.
JACOB GLOSSER.
OFFICE: No. 115 FOURTH street. se6:3m

SAM'L M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
No. 124 FIRST STRE
Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.
no25:1y

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole
LEATHER.
Waxed upper Kips and Calf Skins.
P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finished or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
e29-17

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by [ja27] MILLER & RICKETSON.

DRY GOODS.

COUNTRY BLANKETS.
COUNTRY FLANNELS,
FRENCH MERINOES,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
CLOTHS, CASSINETTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
LARGE STOCK SELLING CHEAP
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S'
92
MARKET STREET.
se6

FALL DRESS GOODS
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
BRIGHT CASHMERE PLAIDS,
POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL D'LAINS,
BLACK WOOL D'LAINS,
DRESS GOODS,
in great variety.
A LOT OF REMNANTS
cheap.
North-East corner 4th and Market sts.,
se6

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
AT
J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
59 MARKET STREET.

NOW OPENED.
The latest styles of Silk and Cloth MANTILLAS SACQUES, TALMAS, CIRCULARS, &c.
Also, CLOAKING CLOTHS of all shades.
SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS, selling cheap for cash. Call and see, at
H. J. LYNCH,
96 Market street, between Fifth street and Diamond
ap21]

T. T. MYLER...................................J. G. M'CULLOCH.

T. T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY AND STAPLE NOTIONS,
No. 92 WOOD street, corner of Fourth.
MERCHANTS buying to sell again will find it to their interest to give us a call. jy26

J. A. WILSON.............J. W. CARR.............D. M'CANDLESS

WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET,
Third h above Diamond alley,
se25 PITTSBURGH.

SUMMER GOODS
SELLING CHEAP AT
77 and 79 Market street.
Bargains in Summer Gloves and Cotton Stockings.
Old goods at less than New York cost.
Linen Handkerchiefs, in plain borders and hem stitched, bought long ago and not advanced.
In Men's Linen Handkerchiefs we have some job lots to offer at decided bargains.
Men's thin Gauze Undershirts, Linen Drawers, Jean Drawers and Silk Shirts, Suspenders, Muslin Shirts and Collars. Best make paper Collars, in every size and style.
Ladies' and Children's Gauze Under Vests, Belting, Corsets, Duplex Skirts, Balmoral Skirts, Head Netts, Ribbons, Bead Gimps and Ruggle Buttons, Gimpure Laces and Velvet Ribbons.
Sun Umbrellas closing out cheap.
Breakfast Capes in new patterns and colors.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

Merchants and Dealers are invited to look through our Notion and Variety Goods stock.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
jy22 77 and 79 Market street.

FALL GOODS.
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, and
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
LACE GOODS, at
A. BATES',
21 FIFTH STREET.

STRAW GOODS,
BONNETS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.
BONNET RIBBONS,
PEARL AND GLASS ORNAMENTS,
FOR BONNETS AND HATS,
FLOWERS, &c., MANY NEW STYLES,
FOR SALE BY
R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.
mh28

W. & C. K. HERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery.
DEALERS IN
Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,
Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.
A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.
STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.
se1-1y

HYDRAULIC PRESSES.
FOR SALE
Five Hydraulic Presses, by
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
ug3tf No. 47, Wood street.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangments for
PHOTOGRAPHING.
in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.
where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,
Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.
His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a ver desirable feature, where he has a
Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,
which are open for inspection to the public.
The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.
Remember the place.
B. L. H. DABBS.
jy28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.
Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
[ja29:1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street,
PITTSBURGH,
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW.
oc21-1y

PAINTERS,

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor,)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

WM. A. LYONS,
House, Sign and Decorative Painting,
PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE
No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
je:1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

WALL PAPER.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST stock of WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and TABLE OIL CLOTHS.
Together with a general assortment of Fancy and Variety Goods, always on hand, at
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S.
je22:e-o-d No. 164 Smithfield street.

PANEL PAPERS—For Halls, Dinning Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.
ap22 JOS. R. HUGHES.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29:1y

RESTAURANTS.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
sep7-1y Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S
PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,
No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. ju10-1y

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & BOESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

JOHN GANGWISCH.
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.— It is an established fact that the
CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.

IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of th soldiers, and decidedly the most [illegible] which could be procured for the serv
JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.

Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.
Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary Mumfordsville, Kentucky.

The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.
Captain W. H. ECKELS, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment. Elizabethtown, Kentucky. de29

CHANGE OF BASE.—
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
COKE, COAL AND LIME.
Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.
Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common. Allegheny city.
1s4

F. EDMUNDSON..W. R. BATEMAN

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds,
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

Par Val		Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
	BANKS.				
50	Exchange	—	—	72¾	May 5
50	Citizens	—	—	73	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	69	" 4
50	Allegheny	—	—	59¾	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	67	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	66	" 5
50	M & M	—	—	60	" 4
100	First National	110	—	—	$3.75
100	Second National	110	—	—	—
100	Third National	—	—	108	—
100	Fourth National	110	—	110	$3.00
100	First National Al'y	—	—	—	—
50	Manchester Saving	—	—	49¾	" 4 ℔ ct.
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	—	61	June $6.00
42	Western	—	—	53½	May $2.50
32	Monongahela	34	—	32	$3.00
50	Eureka	50	—	50½	" $4.00
30	Pittsburgh	34	—	34¼	$4.00
25	Allegheny	—	—	27	$3 00
25	People's	28	—	28¾	$4 00
50	Penna.	82½	—	—	—
	BRIDGES.				
25	Monongahela	—	—	28¼	5 ℔ ct.
25	St. Clair Street	—	—	46¼	5 ℔ ct.
50	Hand Street	—	—	51½	5 ℔ ct.
50	Mechanic Street	—	—	—	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	35	$1 50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	—	11	—
50	Penna. Central	—	—	73¾	—
100	Fort Wayne	—	—	109½	—
100	Cleveland	—	—	111½	—
50	Connellsville	—	—	12½	—
50	do (interest)	11¾	17	—	—
50	Steubenville	—	—	10¾	—
50	Chartiers	—	—	5	—
50	Hempfield	—	—	¾	—
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	—
24	Birmingham	—	—	41¾	—
50	Citizens	—	—	95	—
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	88½	$2 50
25	Allegheny	34½	—	—	$1 00
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	5 ℔ ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	—	30	—	12 ℔ ct.
10	North American	—	9	7¾	—
10	Dalzell	—	11½	—	1 ℔ ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts.	—	—	12½	2 ℔ ct.
50	Columbia	—	—	100	4 ℔ ct.
5	Iron City	—	—	1¼	—
2	Horse Neck	—	—	1¾	—
5	Stella	—	1	—	—
8	Federal	—	—	1⅜	—
20	Acme	—	15	—	—
5	Whitely Creek	—	—	—	—
5	Fayette	—	1½	—	—
5	Story	—	—	2¾	—
4	Flem'g & Blood farm	—	—	4½	2 ℔ ct
10	Olmstead	—	4	—	—
10	Rynd farm	—	9	—	—
10	Phenix	—	5	—	—
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
50	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	—	—	11½	—
50	Mongahela Naviga'n	—	—	45	$2 50
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 5's	—	—	82	—
	do Scrip 5's	—	—	80	—
	Pittsburgh 5's	—	—	79	—
	do 6's	—	—	97	—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	—	103	—
	do 4's	—	—	70	—
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	105	—
	do 2d morts	—	—	100	—
	Connellsville R.R. 6's	—	—	83	—
	Steub. R.R 6's	—	—	75	—
	All. Co. Bounty 6's	—	—	96½	—
	Pitt tp. Bounty 6's	—	—	80	—

TUESDAY, September 14.

We hear of some heavy "slaughtering of the innocents" among the oils to-day. Federal, 1¾ down to 1⅝; Stella offered equally low, and the other non-dividend paying stocks were not slaughtered mainly because nobody seems to want them at any price.

One reason for this depreciation is the complete glutting of the market with new enterprises, all of which in the estimation of their friends have peculiar advantages—in fact, are "the best thing out;" and another is that it is now pretty well ascertained that most of them have been organized upon fictitious capital, in great part, and that the *real* capital invested is only a small moiety of the capital represented on the certificates.

Outsiders who have made purchases on the faith of the figures printed in the certificates, and the assertions of interested parties, are beginning to make some rather awkward inquiries, and generally get rather unsatisfactory answers.

Dalzell finds purchasers at 12¼ and 12½. The books are now about closing preparatory to the dividend, which will be declared in a few days.

Fleming and Blood, too, is inquired for, and although sympathising with the non-dividend paying companies, is selling at about 4¾ to 5 with some freedom. This company, it is said was organized with a full paid, *bona fide* capital, and will find no difficulty in making good dividends upon its comparatively small capital.

—The Bankers and Brokers' Board met to-day, but were occupied in arranging their rules and committees for regulating the mode of doing business. We hope to have a regular report of sales in a day or two, which will contribute additional interest to this department of the paper.

☞—At McIlwaine's Commercial Salesrooms last evening, the following Stocks were sold:

17	Bank of Pittsburgh	69
20	Allegheny Bank	59¾
10	Mechanics' Bank	67
31	Hand Street Bridge	51¼
37	St. Clair Bridge	46¼
35	Dalzell	11½
100	Allegheny & Pittsburgh	12¾
25	Duck Creek	9½
100	Phillips'	6½
50	Fleming & Blood	4⅞
100	El Dorado	3
100	Horseneck	1⅞
100	Stella	1¼
400	do	1
300	Ohio Valley	2
	Youghiogany Shaft Company	16

—The decline in gold is the leading topic in the financial columns of our eastern exchanges The New York *Times* accounts for the fall in this wise. It says:

"There was another heavy fall in the Gold Room on Saturday, the effect in part, of the heavy cash sales by a leading German firm of Brokers in Exchange place on Friday. These sales were in amount, $1,750 000, and nearly the whole sum came on the street. A good many of the small *Bulls* were either unable or unwilling to carry this sudden additional weight on the market, and, of course, made resales at the best going rates. Other operators on the *Bears* side, accepting the heavy cash sales referred to as the evidence of growing distrust among the large actual holders, or the sign of private political or military intelligence favorable to the Government, pressed their *short* contracts. And the result was an additional decline of twelve per cent., that is from 234½ to 222½ per cent., since 4 o'clock on Friday. There is yet no export demand for American Gold Coin worth notice. Some small parcels of various descriptions went to Europe by the steamer on Saturday, $146,000 in amount."

—The *Tribune*, on the same subject, says: "The break-down in gold is causing an uneasy feeling among merchants dealing in importing goods, and to parties under advances. A disposition is shown to realize upon commodities, but purchasers are not readily found upon a falling market, which at any moment might pass into a military successs, and a crash in gold. The present premium is utterly absurd, and is neither based upon an issue of currency beyond the amount in use when gold sold at 195, or upon a more favorable military position. The Government finances are in all respects sounder than when gold was selling at 195, through the healthy report given through the Internal Revenue bill and the tariff. The Treasury is now in receipt of the regular income tax, and next month will collect large sums under the extra tax bill, and will be able to reduce its borrowing largely, at the same time meeting its obligations promptly. There is in all directions a disposition to reduce stocks of goods to clear off old debts, and keep out of new engagements until the result of the Presidential election is known, and the Virginia campaign brought to a final decision."

—In Philadelphia yesterday (Monday) afternoon, there was less decline in Coal Oil stocks, and prices were not so firm, with sales of Irvin to notice at 7⅜; Noble and Delameter at 15¾; Perry, 6@6¼; Densmore, 15, and Dalzell, 11⅞.

—The *Commercial Advertiser*, of yesterday says: The stock market opened with a very unsettled feeling, induced partially by the strong downward tendency of the gold market, and partially by the temporary stringency of money connected with the first payments on account of the new loan. The "bears" seized the opportunity for throwing large amounts of stock upon the market in excess of what the "bulls" were prepared to carry, and the result was a decline of ½@3½ on railroads.

There is a general lack of confidence in the continuance of the present high price of gold, and the bulls appear to have wholly lost heart. The decline of Saturday and to-day has no connection with any rumors of the day; but may be viewed as a natural effect of regular causes tending strongly to bring down the premium of gold. The increased confidence in the credit of the Government shown by the large bids for the new loan will directly tend to enhance public confidence in the value of greenbacks, and act also as a new agent in bringing down the price of gold.

Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

The Fall boot and shoe trade still hangs fire, and Western dealers, in view of the unsettled condition of mercantile affairs in general, seem determined to hold off as long as possible. But even in the absence of trade the market is very firm; manufacturers are shrewd enough to keep their stocks within controllable bounds, and are by no means anxious to realize. When the active demand sets in, as it must before long, prices must unavoidably tend to a higher range. These, as at present ruling from first hands, are barely remunerative, and will not suffice to replace stocks at the present cost of material. There is a good demand for army work, and contractors are laying out for extensive Fall operations.

The leather market is dull and likely to continue so while the boot and shoe trade remains in abeyance. Manufacturers will not stir a peg in the way of turning out work until their orders or customers appear. There is a good supply of all descriptions of stock, and, though prices are nominally without material change, for the most part, they are slightly in favor of buyers.—*Bulletin.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1864.

Business was not very active yesterday, and the demand for the leading articles was very limited. The eastern markets being unsettled, buyers here were cautious and not disposed to take hold under existing circumstances. In a few days we expect to see a more settled state of affairs. The weather has been pleasant. We have what may be termed seasonable autumn weather. Our rivers remain in fine navigable order. Business on the landing is improving, and freights to the various ports are increasing. The Emma Graham left last evening for Zanesville with a good trip. The new steamer Onward will leave for Cincinnati to-day on her first trip. The Maggie Hays will depart this evening for St. Louis. The Pilgrim will start on a pilgrimage to the Upper Mississippi this evening. Among the sales we note the following:

APPLES—The demand was limited, and this caused a quiet market. We note sales of 140 bbls at $2,00 ℔ bbl. Inferior lots sold lower.

FLOUR—The market was steady, but not very active, and dealers took hold very sparingly. The stock on hand at present is limited, and the demand was local. Prices have undergone no change, and the decline in the New York market had no effect here. Among the sales were: Extra, 110 bbls at $10,00; Extra Family, 225 bbls, in lots, at $11,00@11,25 ℔ bbl; Country Brands sold at a variety of prices, as per quality. We notice moderate shipments East.

SALT—The market remains steady, with a good local demand, and prices tends upward: sales of 250 bbls, No. 1., at $3,00@3,05; when delivered $3,10@3,12 ℔ bbl.

HAY—Prices remain about stationary. The receipts about keep pace with the demand, hence we have no changes to note. Sales of 20 loads, at scales, at $40@$45.

OIL MEAL—The market was firm. Sales of 5 tons at $70 per ton.

GRAIN—The market was steady, with a fair demand for certain descriptions. The receipts are on the increase by the river. Wheat was steady at a slight advance. Sales 300 bushels Red at $2 08@$2 10. White—sales 500 bushels at $2.15. Barley was not plenty; sales 210 bushels at $2. Corn was dull; sales at depot at $1 50 ℔ bushel. Oats unchanged; they can be purchased at 87½c.

LIME—Was more in request, with sales of 75 bbls at $1,75.

CHEESE—Was firm under light supples; sales 65 boxes, W. R., at 22@23c.

BACON—The market continues firm, with a steady demand for home use and for export. Shoulders was held at 20@20½c; Sides, 21c; P. Hams, 22c; Sugar-cured Hams, 27c.

LARD—The market was steady, with a good demand, and the stock on hand is not large.

LARD OIL—The market was firm, and prices are looking up; No. 1 is firm at $1,90, and No. 2 $1,80 ℔ gallon.

ONIONS—Market steady. Sales 20 bushels at $2 50@3.

BUTTER—The demand keeps pace with the supply. Prices have undergone no change. Sales 20 packages at 38@42c

PEACHES—The receipts have fallen off. Sales were made at a slight advance. Sales 100 boxes at $3 50@4.

POTATOES—Sales 25 bbls Jersey Sweet at $8 50.

GROCERIES—The market was steady with a good local demand, as prices were unchanged. We omit figures.

Boston Wool Market.

Wool, in common with most other descriptions of merchandise, has ruled very quiet during the past week, and with no immediate necessity for increasing their supplies, manufacturers have been holding off. This disposition has been strengthened by the downward range of gold and the pending of an auction sale in New York, at which a large lot of Cape and California, besides a small quantity of domestic, was offered, and which it was thought possible might lead to the establishment of lower rates. But though these offerings, especially the African wool, fell considerably short of the current rates, its inferior quality was such as prevented the sale from influencing to any extent, or affording any real criterion of the market. The telegraph informs us that the Cape realized 51@61c; California, 43c; and domestic fleece, 84c@$1 01½. The attendance is reported to have been slim—which has generally been the case of late with New York auction sales, and the reasons for which are too well known to the trade to require explanation.

As matters stand, though by no means discouraging as regards business and prices in the long run, speculative holders are rather inclined to press sales, and to concede a trifle in order effect them. They do not find dealers so ready to relieve them of their burdens as a month or six weeks ago, from the fact that the latter are now well stocked, that money matters are rather stringent, and that wool is not going into consumption quite so rapidly and early as was then anticipated. But strong holders are quite firm, and have no fear of a permanent decline in prices. Indeed, many experienced wool merchants, when the market opened so buoyant and active at the beginning of the season, predicted the reaction which is now being experienced, and that the real consumptive demand would not set in in good earnest until the month of October. After that time, when the supply should have been nearly all brought forward and stocks would cease to accumulate, they expected great firmness and a constant upward tendency in rates to the close of the season. One part of this prediction has already been fulfilled, and it remains to be seen if the other is not equally reliable.

In the wool growing sections, but little is doing at present in the way of trade. The bulk of the clip has already passed into the hands of dealers and consumers, who have fully as much staple as they can comfortably carry in the present condition of the money market. The lots still remaining unsold are mostly held above the views of buyers, who have generally made up their minds to be content with what they have got for the present, and to buy up the balance at value when it shall be wanted for consumption. The independent farmers, both of the East and West, are well able to hold their unmarketed clips, and to take the chances of their appreciating or depreciating on their hands—though we apprehend there is little risk about it, considering the relative cheapness of wool as compared with cotton and other commodities.

The market for foreign is rather unsettled by the fluctuations in gold, and most holders are inclined to accept prices a shade under those which ruled a week or two since. The stocks of the finer descriptions on the market and in bond are quite liberal, and hitherto mostly held above the views of buyers; but the supply of coarse Mediterranean wools adapted to the carpet and blanket manufacture, which comes less in competition with the domestic article, has been lately much reduced.

The course pursued towards the press by some of our prominent wool houses, renders it almost impossible to report the transactions correctly and reliably. As near as we can judge from the best sources of information within reach, the sales of domestic for the week foot up not over 350,000 lbs, though there are rumors of sales well up to this amount by a single firm. The quotations range from $1 05@1 15 for fleece, and $1 10@1 20 for super and extra pulled. Medium Eastern and Western fleece has mostly sold for $1 05@1 08, and $1 10@1 12½ is about a fair quotation for fine Ohio and Pennsylvania as it runs. In foreign the sales have been very light, buyers generally waiting to hear from the New York auction sale and to see the bottom of the gold market. Included are small lots of Cape at 68@73½c, and Mestiza at 55@57c ℔ lb.—*Bulletin.*

Sugar and Molasses.

[From the Circular of Jos. B. Glover & Co. Brokers.]

BOSTON, Sept. 6, 1864.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR DURING AUGUST.

	Hhds.	Tierces.	Boxes.	Bags.
Foreign	2,590	226	.....	10,123
Coastwise	......	......	280	......
Total Sept. 1, '64	2,590	226	280	......
" Sept. 1, '63	2,665	183	1,540	......

TOTAL IMPORT SINCE JAN. 1, 1864.

	Hhds.	Tierces.	Boxes.	Bags.
Foreign	29,097	1,964	14,884	24,958
Coastwise	1,820	......	......	......
Total Sept. 1, '64	30,917	1,964	16,306	24,958
" Sept. 1, '63	29,421	1,443	12,798	16,614

STOCK ON HAND SEPT. 1, 1864.

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.
Foreign	9,474	5,667	16,583
Coastwise	......	......	......
Total Sept. 1, 1864	9,474	5,667	16,583
Total Sept. 1, 1863	8,235	3,624	26,630

BOX SUGARS PER D. S.

	Sept. 6, 1864.	Sept. 5, 1863.
Nos. 8@ 9	20 @21	9¾@10¼
10@12	22 @24	10¾@11
13@14	25 @26	12¼@12½
15@17	26½@27	12¾@14
18@20	27¼@28½	14 @14½

MUSCOVADO.

	Sept. 6, 1864.	Sept. 5, 1863.
Common	19½@—	9½@—
Fair Refining	20 @—	10 @—
Good Refining	20½@21	10¼@10¾
Fair Grocery	21 @—	10¾@—
Good Grocery	21½@—	10¾@11
Prime Grocery	22 @22½	11½@—
Choice Grocery	23 @24	12 @—

Sales of Sugar during August and to date comprise 3,800 hhds fair refining to prime grocery at 19@23c; 1,800 boxes Nos. 12@18 at 25@28c. The demand during the most of August was quite light, but prices were well sustained. September opens with a fair demand for good box Sugars at ¼@½c decline from highest point. Other grades are quiet.

IMPORTS OF MOLASSES.

	Hhds.	Tierces.	Bbls.
Foreign Ports	3,351	408	142
Domestic "	270	.....	475
Total in August, 1864	3,621	408	617
" since Jan. 1	40,699	3,112	10,025
" same time 1863	38,106	2,918	21,063

STOCK OF MOLASSES.

	Hhds. of Muscovado.	Sw't Clay'd.	Tart.
Sept. 1, 1864	2,555	1,242	2,130
Sept. 1, 1863	2,324	4,434	3,330
Quotat'ns Sept. 6, '64	85c@$1	82@84c	75@80c
" Sept. 5, '63	35@40c	33@35c	29@30c

Molasses is quiet. Sales 2,200 hhds at 75c@$1.

Boston Copper Market.

SEPTEMBER 10.

The market is quiet but very firm for all descriptions. The stocks of Ingot Copper have been much reduced by export and consumption. The current yield of the Lake Superior mines has been very light, and not likely to be materially increased this season. The cost of production has been greatly enhanced, and shareholders have been largely assessed of late, in order to prosecute mining operations. Consequently holders are looking for a rise, even upon the present extreme prices, and prefer selling small rather than large lots at current rates. Sheathing Copper is in moderate request at 72c, and Yellow Sheathing Metal at 50c ℔ lb, 6 mos. Bolts and Braziers' Copper selling at 72c, and Yellow Metal Bolts, 50c ℔ lb. Ingot Copper is held at 51@54c ℔ lb, the outside figure for Minnesota.—*Bulletin.*

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

September 12.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Morris & Chalfant's warehouse were 32 hhds, as follows: 22 hhds. Mason county Leaf, Lugs and Trash, viz.: 1 at $5 50; 3 at $6@6 50; 2 at $7@7 75; 3 at $8@8 75; 1 at $9 50; 2 at $10@10 75; 1 at $11; 2 at $12 50; 3 at $14@14 75; 1 at $15 50; 1 at $16 75; 1 at $20 50; 1 at $21 75. 10 hhds Virginia, viz.: 1 at $14; 2 at $16@16 50.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1864.

Business in the oil way has been inactive for the past few days. The unsettled state of the market and the heavy decline in Gold have operated as a check on trade generally, and oil in particular. The receipts during yesterday and the previous day amounted to 2022 barrels by the Allegheny river. The news from the East continues unfavorable for holders. Oils are steadily declining. The same remarks will apply to this market. Buyers are not disposed to take hold at the rates now demanded. Holders must necessarily make a liberal concession before sales can be made to any extent. We saw a private dispatch from Virginia, which stated that Messrs. Jack & Bro. had been fortunate, and had struck another well on Rawson Run, near Horseneck, Va. It is now flowing and the prospect for a large yield is very flattering. Their other well, struck about the first of August, is being pumped, and is daily increasing in quantity. The only sales which came under our notice were as follows:

CRUDE OIL—The market was dull; buyers were not on hand. The prices are too steep for them at present. Sales of 157 bbls at 34c, packages returned; 112 do at 39c, packages included. Large lots could not be sold at anything like those figures. The stock on hand is increasing.

BENZOLE—The demand seems to be improving. Sales 150 bbls deodorized at 35c, delivered in cans.

REFINED OILS—Were not fancied. We did hear of a single transaction. It would be impossible to give correct figures. The stock on hand is not large.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher Bro	877	R. Ashworth	560
Lyday & Co	200	J. S. Cosgrave	92
D. M. Edgerton	107	Duncan, Dunlap & Co.	50
A. Hancock	90		
Strickler & Baxter	48		
Total			2022

Imports of Oil per A. V. Raroad.

GOING EAST.

Sill & Co, 31 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

J Reed, Jr, & Co, 46 bbls engine oil, for Harrisburg.

J Reed, Jr, & Co, 10 bbls engine oil, for Philadelphia.

S M'Mahon & Co, 112 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Lyda & Co, 140 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Waring & Co, 50 bbls benzine, for New York.

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

The market was steady, with a moderate demand, and holders were firm in their views. Among the sales we note as follows:

	Per ton.	
100 tons Cold short anthracite	$72	cash.
50 tons L. S., coal smelted, mixed with native ore	73	"
50 tons Neutral anthracite, mottled	73	"
60 tons Neutral anthracite, No. 1 forge	76	"
50 tons No. 2 anthracite, foundry	77@78	"
300 tons No. 3 anthracite	75	4 mos
HANGING ROCK.		
75 tons Choice foundry	82	cash.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Sept. 14, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

	℔ lb
FLAT BAR.	
1½ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	8½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	8¾
1½ to 1¾, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	8¾
1⅛ to 1½ by 5⅛ inch	9
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8¾
1½ to 1⅞, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
⅞ to 1⅛, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9¼
½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½
HORSE SHOE.	℔ lb
⅜ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	9½
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2¼ to 6 inch	9¼
1½ and 2	9¾
1¼ and 1⅛	10
1 and 1⅛	10¼
⅞ inch	11½
¾ inch	12½
⅝ inch	13

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	℔ lb		℔ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	8½	⅝ and 9-16 inch	9
2¼ to 2¾	8¾	⅜ to 7-16 inch	9¼
3 to 3¼ inch	9	5-16 inch	9½
3¼ to 4 inch	9¼	¼ inch	9¾
¾, ⅝ and ⅞ inch	9¾	3-16 inch	12
OVAL IRON.	℔ lb		℔ lb
⅜ to 1¼ inch	8¾	½ inch	9¼
⅝ and ¾ inch	9	⅜ inch	9½
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.			
⅞ to 1¼ inch	9	½ inch	9¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	9¼	⅜ inch	10

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11¼
" 25 and 26	11½
" 27	11¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½c ℔ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10

Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ℔ lb extra.

Heads	10
Plow Slabs	9¼
" Wings	9¾

FLAT RAILS
Punched and counter sunk.

1½ to 2, by ¼ to ⅜ inch	9
1½ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	9¼
1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	9½
1 by ¼ inch	10
PLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Plow Handle Iron	9½
NAIL RODS.	
Juniata	16

NAILS.

	℔ keg		℔ keg
10d to 60d Nails,	9 12½	2d Fine	11 37½
8d and 9d	9 37½	3d to. Lining	12 87½
6d and 7d	9 62½	Clinch	10 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 37½		
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
6d	10 13	¾ inch	11 88
8d	9 88	1 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
12d	9 63	1¾ inch	10 38
16d	9 63	1½ inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	10 63	6d	9 88
8d	10 38	8d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—60 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York Exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—Culp & S., 1 car Oats; 163 sks Oats; D. Wallace, 178 do do; Arsenal, 65 bxs guns; J. S. Leggitt, 144 bgs wheat; 1 car do.

Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.—R. E. Sellers, 3 bxs; Jas. Wardner, 80 bbls flour Dorrington & Co., 5 cars corn.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Kapp L & Co, 140 bbls salt; J Schwalm, 6 packages merchandise; H Henry, 4 bbls apples; C Israel, 4 bbls corn, and 2 packages merchandise; C Lee, 10 sacks wool, 24 bushels apples; J Fowler, 18 do potatoes; H Willery, 4 rolls leather; J Hamilton, 11 sacks oats; Mr. Abner, 15 bushels oats; Mr McMath, 40 do do; W Richey, 150 bushels wheat; J. Emlet, 27 do apples; G Richey, 44 do do; W Bard, 15 do do; W & D Rinehart, 10 sacks oats; Martin O & R, 2 cars iron.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PER LIZZIE MARTIN.—Clarke & Co., 65 sacks wool; Spencer & McKay, 100 sacks barley; Jno Herbert, 20 bbls apples, 1 do pears, 10 do flour; J C Marshall, 12 sks wool; owners on board, 40 sacks barley, 23 sacks oats.

Wheeling.

PER REVENUE.—Clark & Co., 133 hhds tobacco, 75 sacks wool; Ardesco Oil Company, 140 empty barrels.

Boston Metal Market.

Sept. 10.

Iron—The demand for foreign pig is very moderate, and with an accumulation of stocks and the article neglected abroad, prices are tending down. In New York we note a considerable decline. Small sales here of Scotch No 1 at $78 per ton, for best brands; American No 1 at $72 50@75 per ton, cash. English bar iron is in moderate demand. Sales of common at $210@220; refined, $225@235 per ton. Nails are selling at 10 cents per pound for assorted sizes.

Lead—There has been very little movement in this metal since the late heavy sales, amounting in the aggregate to some 5,500 tons, to the Government. The stock of foreign is much reduced, but the receipts of Galena of late have been considerable. Pig is nominal at 16¼@16½c per pound for all descriptions Sheet lead and lead pipe are selling at 23c; old lead is selling at 14½c, cash, and 16c per pound in exchange for new.

Boston Fish Market:

The demand for Codfish has been moderate, though the transactions have been at very full prices. The stocks are small and easily controlled, being mostly held on speculation. With a prospective moderate supply for the season, there is not much chance, therefore, of prices ruling much lower than at present, unless influenced by a material decline in the provision market. Sales of Grand Bank at $8@8 50: Bay Fundy, $8 50@9 25; small, $6 50@7 ℔ qtl. Hake are selling at $3 75@4; Pollock at $4 50@5, some 2,000 qtls English having been taken at the latter rate. Mackerel are scarce and prices have again advanced; sales of Bay No. 1 at $25@26; Shore No. 1 at $28@30; No 2 Bay, $18@19, and Shore $19@20; No. 3 large $14@15; medium do $13@13 50 ℔ bbl. Alewives are selling at $8 50@9 ℔ bbl. Pickled Herring are firm and in good demand; sales of 1,500 bbls Dalhousie at $5 50@6; other lots at $5 50@10 ℔ bbl. Box Herring are selling at 75@80c for scaled.

Boston Cotton Market.

The market is very dull, and in the absence of any demand, either consumptive or speculative, prices have a shading off tendency. Gold rates have very little agency in the matter; though if exchange should go low enough, a movement to import staple would very likely start up; indeed there is already a small margin for such an enterprise at current prices. It is gratifying to record that the Administration at Washington has at last waked up to the importance of securing home supplies, and it is announced by telegram that its odious trade regulations have been essentially modified so far as cotton is concerned. We quote middling nominal at $1 84@1 85.—*Bulletin.*

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos 1, 2 and 3, for sale by
se2 MILLER & RICKETSON.

Boston Print Market.

September 10.

There is no change to note in the price of sheetings and shirtings of any description. They are all very scarce, and the small balances remaining have in many cases been withdrawn. Standards are nominal at 73@75c, with no stocks of some of the principal makes. Medium and three-yard goods range from 67@73c. Prints are wanted at very full prices, and the supply of the popular makes is likely to fall short of the seasonable demand.

We quote Merrimacks, Cochecos, and Pacifics, 50c; Spragues, Lunnells, American, and Lawrences, 47½c; Manchester, 44c; Allens, 43c for fancies, 44c for frocks and purples, and 45c for pinks, per yard. Ginghams are selling as fast as produced; Glasgows, 48c; Lancasters, 50c. Delaines are sold up close, with orders ahead at value. We quote Pacifics at 55c for common, 57½c for amures, and 62½c for high color; Manchesters and Hamiltons, 55c; Manchester all wool do, 85c.

The market for foreign dress goods, which was opening with fair promise, has been rather nipped in the bud by the fall of gold. Importers, however, are improving the present opportunity to secure coin for the payment of duties on their bonded stocks, and to remit exchanges for their purchases abroad. By pursuing this course, they will be able to meet the views of buyers more readily when the demand revives.

Woolen goods in general are very quiet, and buyers are looking for some concession in case there should be no rebound in the gold market, which is not a very probable contingent.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Bermuda	Sweeny	Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Revenue	Muhleman	Wheeling.
Emma Graham	Stull	Zanesville.
Lizzie Martin	Laughlin	Wheeling.
Leni Leoti	Shepherd	Nashville.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were about ten feet water. The weather was pleasant.

WE were pleased to meet our old friend Speer, former clerk of the steamer Arcola. He has taken charge of the office of the new steamer Onward, which leaves for Cincinnati this day, positively. We take pleasure in recommending the boat and its officers.

TO STEAMBOATMEN.—Means, Kyle & Co., have opened a new coal yard at Portsmouth for the accommodation of Steamers. The measure will be given as at Hanging Rock. The yard is in charge of Capt. Wash. Williamson.

THE fine steamer Maggie Hays, Captain Hendrickson's pretty vessel, is announced for St. Louis. This boat has the best accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

The new steamer "Onward," Capt. James Mellen, will leave for Cincinnati on Wednesday positively. She has been built for the Cincinnati trade, and offers superior accommodations to persons going that way.

THE new packet John S. Hall, Capt. John Woodburn, is now at the landing, and is attracting a good deal of attention. We shall have more to say of her again.

ONE of the prettiest boats of the season is the Pilgrim, Capt. D. Z. Brickell. She leaves direct for St. Louis and Keokuk. We take pleasure in recommending boat and officers.

THE Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer Minerva, Captain Gordon. She leaves at noon.

CAPT. J. H. MARATTA'S new steamer Anna is announced for Cincinnati on Saturday. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind

WHEELING.

Tuesday's *Intelligencer* says:

The river was rising yesterday evening with 12½ feet water in the channel, and another rise is coming from Pittsburgh. The McPorter left last evening for Cincinnati. The Reserve left yesterday on her first trip as a Wheeling and Pittsburgh packet.

CINCINNATI.

Tuesday's *Commercial* says:

The river has risen six inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night. There is 13 feet hence to Louisville, and 4½ feet in the steamboat pass over the falls. The Lower Ohio is falling, with 7 feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 3 feet in the Cumberland, and falling. There is 5 feet in the Kanawha, and falling.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—The Starlight, from Pittsburgh, and Silver Cloud No. 2, from Louisville, arrived yesterday—the latter with a fair trip.

The Silver Cloud No. 2, for Pittsburgh, and Delaware, for St. Louis, left with fair trips. The latter has 400 soldiers for Louisville.

Captain Rusk dropped the Nannie Byers down to the levee yesterday. She is in splendid business order and will probably load for Memphis. Mr. Caruthers is in the office.

The Allen Collier brought 616 bales salt out of the Kanawha.

The Cumberland was falling on Saturday with 3 feet on Harpeth Shoals.

T. Buchanan Read, Esq., is engaged in painting a fine picture, illustrative of his poem of the "Wild Wagoner," which will adorn the ladies' cabin of Capt. H. H. Brown's new Wheeling packet "Wild Wagoner."

Capt. Eugene Bowers contemplates raising steam on the Peytona next Saturday.

Messrs. Ben M Mirrielers & Co, yesterday, sold the steamer Virginia to Captain Cars, of Memphis, for $11,000 cash.

The Norman has gone into the dock to recaulk and fix one of her hog-chain braces.

The tow boat Shingiss, Captain Packard, left for New Orleans, on Saturday, with the first tow of coal this season for that market.

Captain Ben Davidson, of the house of Harry Davidson & Co., received the following dispatch last night:

"CAIRO, September 12.—The steamer Robert Burns, from Memphis, will arrive on Thursday evening. G. W. EBERT, Master."

NASHVILLE.

The *Press* of Saturday says:

The Cumberland is rising slowly, with three feet large on Harpeth Shoals.

Arrived—Pioneer, from the Ohio river; Carrie and Goody Friends, from Clarksville; Fanny Brandies, from Evansville.

Departed—Ida Rees and Tyrone, under Government orders; A. Baker, for Clarksville; Katie, for Evansville.

CAIRO.

SEPTEMBER 10.—Our port list to-day is: Geneve, Nashville to St. Louis; White Cloud No. 2, New Orleans to St. Louis; Mollie Able, for New Orleans; Kate Putnam, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, Joab Lawrence, St. Louis and return. The river rose six inches last evening, but is stationary to-day. All the boats arriving from below are filled to overflowing with people, and boats going below have fair trips of both passengers and freight. Business on the levee is brisk. Weather very warm.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Republican*, of Sunday, says:

"Weather continues quite hot during the middle part of the day, and towards evening it becomes cool and pleasant. By mark, the River at this point was stationary in the twenty-four hours preceeding yesterday noon, at which time the channel was above low-water mark of 1863, 3 feet 7 inches; below high water mark of 1844, 37 feet 9¾ inches; and below city directrix 30 feet 2¾ inches. In the Upper Mississippi, on Lower Rapids, 18 inches, and in the channel from Keokuk down about 3 feet 4 inches, and on a stand. It had raised a few inches during the early part of last week at Keokuk. Missouri River, at the mouth of Lamine, 3 feet 2 inches scant; Illinois River, on Six-mile Island Bar, 16 inches and rising a very little. In the channel from this port to Cairo, there is 4 feet 5 inches, and from Cairo to Memphis 5 feet 6 inches.

Arrivals since our last comprise the Minnehaha and Emperor, from New Orleans; Benton, from Cairo; Burlington and Charlie Cheaver, from Keokuk; David Tatum, from Alton. Departures are the Tatum; to Alton; Burlington, Mist and Jennie Deans, to Keokuk; Arago, Liberty No. 2 and Shamrock, to Memphis; Camelia and Lillie Martin, to Duvall's Bluff; Izetta, to Leavenworth. The Minnehaha left New Orleans August 30, at 4 a. m.; boats in port, Ed. Walsh, L. M. Kennett and W. B. Arthur; met White Cloud at stock landing; Henry Choteau in tow with old White Cloud, the latter being disabled by a rebel battery below Bayou Sara. 31st—met Empress at Natchez. September 1—Arrived at Vicksburgh and took on 100 tons ammunition, and left at 5 p. m. 2d—Luminary at Providence, Hannibal at Island 102. 3d—Met Gen. Smith's fleet, comprising the Darling (flag-ship), J. D. Perry, Kenton, Desmoines, Jennie Hubbs, John Raine, War Eagle, James Watson, St. Patrick, J. W. Cheesman and Mattie; met V. F. Wilson at Laconia, Paragon at Island 68. 4th—James White at Memphis; detained at Memphis 18 hours, by order of General Washburne. 5th—City of Alton at Beef Island. 6th—Silver Spray at Island 21, Stephen Decatur at Island 18; Julia and Iatan at Island 16 7th—Warsaw and Evening Star at Lucas Bend; boats in port at Cairo, Arago, Atlanta, Arthur, Argonaut, Venus, and Emerald; met Sultana at Bird's Point; Metropolitan at Goose Island. 8th—Tiber below, and John J. Roe at Crawford's; we got fast on the bar; T. L. McGill and Albert Pearce got off; the Benton came up and lightened us so that we got off, having been 27 hours on the bar; the Graham and Fanny Ogden passed down, Emperor passed up; met Joab Lawrence at Island below Liberty; Kate Putnam and Emma Floyd at Liberty bar; Ontario and Reserve at Liberty.

City of Pekin left Johnsonville on the 7th, at 4 A. M.; boats in port: Miami, Poland, Victory, Eclipse, Live Oak, Lillie Martin; met S. C. Baker, Navigator, Arizonia, Diadem and Idaho in Tennessee river; arrived at Paducah at 12 M.; Silver Lake arrived; arrived at Cairo at 6 P. M.: boats in port: W. L. Ewing, Atlantic, Memphis, Brilliant, Ed. Walsh and Sultana; left at 8 o'clock; passed three boats at Dog Tooth Bend. 8th, met R. B. Hamilton below Cape Girardeau; Tiber above Devil's Island; J. J. Roe at Bainbridge; McGill below Vancil's Landing; Venus aground at Sublet's Bar; Albert Pearce above; Liberty below Negley's; Minnehaha and Adelia aground at Crawford's; Columbia above, sounding; met Graham above Crawford's; Fanny Ogden at Wilkinson's Landing. 9th—Joab Lawrence at St. Genevieve; Reserve aground at Head Turkey Island; Bertha at Fort Chartrea; Kate Putnam, Emma Floyd and Ontario below Rush Tower; Ella above; Lasalle at Harrisonville.

SCHOOL BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS.

All the School Books used in the

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

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For sale by
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RIVER PACKETS,

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

For Wheeling and Parkersburg.

ON THIS DAY, September 14, at 4 p m The fine light draught passenger steamer ARGOS, JOHN MULRINE, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents.

Regular Pittsburgh and Wheeling Packet.

THE fine Steamer REVENUE, MUHLEMAN, Master, will leave Pittsburgh every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 m Leave Wheeling every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8 a. m.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
se12 Wharf Boat, below Monongahela Bridge.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wheeling, connecting with Parkersburg.

THE fine passenger steamer LIZZIE MARTIN, B. M. LAUGHLIN, Commander, THOS. S. CALHOON, Clerk, will leave Pittsburgh, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
au30 JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling, Connecting with Parkersburg.

THE fine Passenger Steamer MINERVA, JOHN GORDON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Regular Gallipolis and Portsmouth Packet.

THE fine Steamer JONAS POWELL, Captain J. S. LEE, will leave Pittsburgh for the above and intermediate points every Monday, at 4 o'clock p. m.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
Wharf Boat, below Monongahela Bridge.

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line,

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. R. STULL, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Friday, at 8 o'clock, a. m. The new steamer JULIA, WM. COULSON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh.
au30 H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

Cincinnati and Louisville,

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON SATURDAY, September 17th, at 10 a. m. The fine passenger steamer ANNA, J. H. MARATTA, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
JOHN FLACK, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

SATURDAY, Sept. 17, 4 P. M. The new passenger steamer GUIDON, JAS. BATCHELOR, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage, apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK or
J. D. COLLINGOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

On WEDNESDAY, 14 inst., the steamer ONWARD, Captain MELLON, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

Cairo and St. Louis Packets.

For St Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul direct.

ON SATURDAY, September 17th, at 4 p. m. The new and splendid passenger steamer JOHN S. HALL, JOHN WOODBURN, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
JOHN FLACK, Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul.

THIS DAY, Sept. 14, 4 P. M. The new light-draught steamer PILGRIM, D. Z. BRICDELL, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK or
J. D. COLLINGOOD, Agents.

For St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, September 14 the steamer MAGGIE HAYS, Capt. D. L. HENDRICKSON, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
JOHN FLACK, Agents.

For St. Louis.

On WEDNESDAY, 14th inst. the steamer ARMENIA, Captain McCALLUM, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

$1,500 WILL PURCHASE a neat COUNTRY SEAT containing 10½ acres, situate 4 miles from the city, on Chartiers creek. A stone dwelling, some fruit, a good spring; the land is rich, being used as a market garden for years. Apply to [se13] B. McLAIN & CO.

FOR SALE—
165 feet 6 in. Cast Iron Flange Pipe;
175 feet 3 in. Cast Iron Flange Pipe;
2 3 in. Cast Iron Elbows.
Enquire at
se10-tf No. 11 WOOD STREET.

FOR SALE.
TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,
which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 3½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au13-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 927 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw-mill and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to
MARY ANN TUSTIN, on the premises, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
au2-tf No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND DEsirable locations for country seats around East Liberty is now offered for sale, fronting on Highland Avenue about 900 feet, and containing 22 acres more or less, situate near the residence of Alex. Bradley, Esq., and others, and is susceptible of the finest improvement. There is on the place a two story brick house, spring house, barn, &c., all in good order; also, a fine orchard of young trees, mostly bearing. This property, if desired, will be divided into two or four sections, to suit purchasers. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
au8 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
my19 Attorney at Law. Pittsburgh.

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WHITE HOUSE,
PERRYSVILLE,
ALLEGHENY CO., PA.
JOS. F. D. KEATING, Proprietor.
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JONES HOUSE.—
CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE
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A first-class house, three and a half squares from he depot. mhl

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ED. [illegible], Proprietor,
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OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20, 1864,
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
BY EXPRESS.
On and after MONDAY, the 22d inst., nothing but par funds will be received in payment of Freights, either in the office or by the Delivery Drivers.
au20-1m GEO. BINGHAM Ag't.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE
The next Session of this flourishing Institution, to continue fourteen weeks, opens the 6th of September next.
Expenses for Ladies about $60—of Lads $75.
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The EQUITABLE has surpassed, in its history, any known Company either in England or America. It will end its fifth year with an accumulation of
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It has issued between
SIX AND SEVEN THOUSAND POLICIES.
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☞ For further particulars the public are invited to call on the Company's Agent, as above.
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ACCUMULATION.......$1,600,000.
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This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see.
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THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
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Assets, July 1st, 1864	$11,000,000
Annual Income, over	2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over	5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858–'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.
References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.
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Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.
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Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
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"It warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glows in the stars and blossoms in the trees;
Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent.
Breathes in our souls, informs our mortal part,
As full, as perfect, in a hair as heart;
As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt seraph that adores and burns.
It claims all high, all low, all great and small;
It fills, it bounds, connects, and equals all."
Health is an uninterrupted course of this electric or nervous fluid to all parts of the nervous system—governed by the positive and negative polarities. Disease on the other hand is a changed or disturbed condition of the electric fluid in the nervous system, causing blood, muscle, nervous and a host of other derangements of the various systems which constitute man.
Then, come, ye afflicted, come! as life is dear to all, to No. 251 PENN STREET, where all diseases to which flesh is heir, whether Acute, Chronic, Inflammatory or Paralytic, are speedily cured without pain, shocks, or any inconvenience through the uses of Galvanism, Magnetism and other modifications of Electricity. The rapidity in which cures are sometimes effected, oftentimes astonishes the patient as well as the operator.
A case of Neuralgic Sciatica cured in two treatments which was of five months duration, on the person of Mr. C. Brooks, who resides in Manchester, on Locust street, who has given me permission to state his case for the benefit of those that are afflicted likewise.
Sciatica is characterized by severe shooting pains in the region of the hip, extending sometimes to the foot, and even to the toes, as was in this case.
The afflicted are invited to call at this office and see other certificates of cures that have been performed upon persons residing in this city.
☞ No charge for consultation. ☜
To those residing at a distance all letters must be addressed to 251 Penn street.
Electricity with its various modifications cures the following: Affections of the Head, Eyes, Ears and Throat, (Diptheria); Diseases of Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, (Diabetes); and other Organic Difficulties peculiar to male and females; all affections of Nervous, Circulatory, Muscular, Glandular and Digestive system, Cutaneous Diseases, Fevers and all other diseases not here specified.
See circular—get one at the office. Cures guaranteed by special contract when desired.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
DR. J. A. REESE,
jul2-3m-M W&S Medical Electrician.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the firms of Reis, Richards & Berger, Reis, Richards, Berger & Co., and Berger, Risher & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William Richards having disposed of his entire interests in the same to the new firm of REIS, BROWN & BERGER, who will settle all debts, and are alone authorized to collect the obligations due to said firms.
GEORGE C. REIS,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.
Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.

CARD.—The undersigned having purchased the entire interests of William Richards, in the above named firms, will continue the manufacture of Iron, Nails, Boat and Railroad Spikes, at the Shenongo Iron Works, under the name and firm of REIS BROWN & BERGER.
GEORGE C. REIS,
WM. H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.
Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.
au4-2m-3t-a-w

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.
Corner of Ross and Diamond streets.
FACULTY—Geo. Woods, L. L. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; Jos. F. Griggs, M. A., Prof. of the Greek Language and Literature; Hon. Henry W. Williams, M. A., Prof. of Law; Sylvester Burnham, B. A., Prof. of Mathematics; Geo. F. Barker, B. Ph. M. D., Prof. Natural Science; Dorville Libby, B. A., Principal of Preparatory Department; Rev. R. E. Williams, M. A., Prof. of the Latin Language and Literature; Rev. Wm. M. Cornell, L. L. D., Prof. of Physical Training, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene; Alphonse D. Danse, Teacher of the French Language; Rudolph Leonhart, Teacher of the German Language.
The best advantages are offered to students in the Preparatory English, Classical, Collegiate or Scientific course. The next term will commence September 1st. se1-3w

ERNEST AXTHELM,
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Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

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References—Drexel & Co., Dallett & Son, Fearons & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh; Jas. Bleakley, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se6 6m

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Tanks taken down, removed and put up. Oil Refineries fitted up. Post office address: H. T. PRICE & CO., Box 64, Allegheny city, Pa. se2-2w

BRILLIANT OIL CO.—
Books of subscription to the BRILLIANT OIL CO. will be opened at the Banking House of
HANNA, HART & CO.,
corner Third and Wood streets, on
MONDAY, August 8th, 1864.
Pamphlets containing a description of the property held by the Company can be had at the same place, on and after the 4th of August. jy30-tf

AMBER OIL,
FROM GREENE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.
SHRIVER & LAZEAR, AGENTS for the sale of this celebrated
CRUDE OIL,
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Liberal advances made on consignments.
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Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
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AGENTS FOR THE
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Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
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AND
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Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets. s

ORPHAN'S COURT ABSOLUTE SALES.
Estate of John McCanles, deceased. James A. Freeman, Auctioneer. Valuable Coal Lands in Schuylkill and Huntingdon counties, Penna.
Pursuant to several Orders of Sale granted by the Orphans' Courts of the counties of Huntingdon and Schuylkill, will be sold, without any reservation, at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, October 5th, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, the following described valuable real estate of John McCanles, deceased: 600 acres, Schuylkill County.—A certain tract of land situate in Blythe township, Schuylkill county, containing about 600 acres, more or less, called "the Silver Creek Tract," being the Elizabeth Davis tract, and part of the Catherine Berger tract, bounded by lands of the Valley Furnace Company, Schuylkill Navigation Company, George Miller and Catherine Davis. The Catherine Berger tract was surveyed May 3, 1794, on a warant dated November 19, 1793, and the warrant for the said Elizabeth Davis' tract is dated November 19, A. D. 1793. The above mentioned tracts were conveyed by sundry deeds, duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of deeds in Schuylkill county, to John McCanles, deceased.
Frame house and lot, Centre street, Pottsville—A certain frame house and lot of ground situate on the easterly side of Centre street, in the borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa., containing in front 21 feet, and in depth 200 feet; bounded southwardly by grounds of Thomas Montgomery, eastwardly by ground formerly of Jonathan Wynn, northwardly by ground of John Myers, and westwardly by Centre street aforesaid, being part of a lot marked No. 7 in Wynn's addition to Pottsville, conveyed by deed recorded in the office of Recorder of Deeds in Schuylkill county, in Deed Book No. 32, p. 640, to John McCanles. By the Court: A. DORHMANN, Clerk Orphans' Court, Schulkill county:
608 acres valuable coal lands, Huntingdon county.—A tract of land situate in Carbon township, Huntingdon county, Pa., on the north branch of Shoup's Run, containing 608 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company, J. L. Phillips, Charles Micklay and others, being the tract which Joseph N. Spangler and Margaret, his wife, David Africa and Jonathan Pugh, by deeds duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of deeds in Huntingdon county, &c., conveyed to John McCanles, deceased.
Store and dwelling house, Broad Top City, Huntingdon county.—All that lot of ground with a stone store house and dwelling thereon erected, situate in Broad Top City, Huntingdon county, Pa., being composed of 4 contiguous lots of ground numbered in the plan of Broad Top City Nos. 212, 213, 214, 215, bounded by Broad street, Railroad avenue, Laurel street, and by lots Nos. 210 and 211 on said plan, having in front on said Railroad avenue 150 feet, on Broad street 60 feet, and on Laurel street 80 feet.
Building lots, Broad Top City.—All that lot of ground, being No. 211 in the plan of Broad Top City, adjoining premises next above described, situate on Broad street, 60 feet from Railroad avenue, 30 feet front, 90 feet deep.
All that lot of ground, being No. 118 on the plan of Broad Top City, situate on Oak street, between Walnut street and Railroad avenue, 210 feet from the latter, 30 feet front and 150 feet deep to Hazel street.
All that lot of ground, being No. 128 on the said plan of Broad Top City, situate at the corner of Oak and Walnut streets, 30 feet front and 90 feet deep.
All that lot of ground composed of lots numbered 233, 234, 235, 236 and 237 in the plan of Broad Top City, situate at the corner of Broad and Walnut streets, containing in front 90 feet on Broad street, and 150 feet front on Walnut street to Laurel street (3 fronts.)
By the Court: DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Terms of Sale.—On the property in Huntington Co., two-thirds are to remain payable in two equal annual payments, with interest. On the property in Schuylkill county, cash on the execution of the deed.
HENRY D. MOORE,
GEO. P. McLEAN, Executors.
Sale peremptory. $1,000 to be paid on each of the coal tracts, and $50 on each of the other properties, when bid off.
JAS. A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer.
Store, 422 Walnut street, above Fourth.
se7 10-14-17-21-24-28 oct1

KING & PENNOCK,
Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine,
Wick, Batting, etc., etc.
Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,
se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FEATHERS.—
Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
fe23 R. H. KING,
No. 211 Liberty street.

COOPERS and CARPENTERS TOOLS for sale by
JAMES BOWN,
se5 136 Wood street.

RAILROADS,

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, August 13th, 1864.
Express to Brownsville, Pa., and Intermediate Points.
ARRANGEMENTS having been made with the Brownsville Line of steamboats, we are prepared to do a GENERAL EXPRESS FORWARDING BUSINESS, between Pittsburgh and the following points:

Elizabeth, Pa.	Dr. J. E. Shaffer, agent.
Monongahela City, Pa.	Dr. W. L. S. Wilson, "
Bellvernon, Pa.	Robert Boyle, agent.
Fayette City, Pa.	R. G. Mullen, "
Greenfield, Pa.	L. W. Morgan, "
Brownsville, Pa.	W. H. Clarke. "

A messenger will be sent in charge of goods and moneys. Particular attention paid to orders, goods for which are to be returned by Express.
For further particulars apply to agents at the different points, or to
au13-1m GEO. BINGHAM, Pittsburgh.

THOS. S. CLARKE ...... WM. THAW ...... CHAS. J. CLARKE
CLARKE & CO.,
OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company
FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL
se7-1y POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

1864 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1864
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
Constant additions are being made to the equipment of this excellent double track and express route, and every possible care will be exercised for the comfort of passengers and rapid movement of freight. Trains will leave the depot in Pittsburgh as follows:
THROUGH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN daily (except Sunday,) at 6:00 a. m., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.
FAST MAIL every morning, (except Sunday,) at 8:00 a. m., stopping only at the principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via Philadelphia.
THROUGH EXPRESS daily, at 4:25 p. m., stopping only at the principal stations, making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and New York via Philadelphia.
FAST LINE daily, (except Sunday,) at 8:45 p. m., stopping only at principal stations, and connecting at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via Allentown, without change of cars; also at Philadelphia for New York.
JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION daily, (except Sunday,) at 3:10 p. m., stopping at all stations, and running as far as Conemaugh.
The FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:30 a. m.
The SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 11:50 a. m.
The THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 4:00 p. m.
The FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:10 p. m.
The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:35 p. m.
Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburg as Follows:

Baltimore Express	12:30 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	1:00 p. m.
Fast Line	1:00 a. m.
Through Mail Train	12:30 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:15 a. m.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6:25 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:45 a. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	2:05 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	6:05 p. m.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 1:00 p. m. on Mondays.
Trains for Blairsville and Indiana connect at Blairsville Intersection with Through Accommodation, Johnstown Accommodation and Express Train east and with Baltimore Express and Johnstown Accommodation west.
Trains for Ebensburg connect at Cresson with Express Trains and Mail Train west, and with Through Accommodation and Express Train east.
FARE.

To New York	$12 80	To Lancaster	$8 80
To Philadelphia	10 50	To Harrisburg	7 65
To Baltimore	10 00	To Altoona	3 60

Baggage checked to all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.
Passengers purchasing tickets in the cars will be charged an excess, according to the distance traveled in addition to the Station rates, except from the stations where the Company has no agents.
NOTICE.—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.
N. B.—An Omnibus Line has been employed to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the Depot at a charge not to exceed 25 cents for each Passenger and Baggage.
J. STEWART, Agent,
At the P. R. R. Passenger Station on Liberty and Grant streets. my23

1864 THE PITTSBURGH, 1864
FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY,
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
On and after August 1st, 1864, trains run as follows viz:

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g
Express	1:00 a. m.	6:00 a. m.	1:00 a. m.
Express	1:10 p. m.	10 p. m.	1:10 p. m.
Mail	8:00 a. m.		6:10 a. m.

Mail Train connects at New Brighton with train for New Castle and Erie.
Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:
P., F. W. & C. R. W. 2:20 a. m. 3:20 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:00 p. m.
C. & P. R. R. 2:10 a. m. 3:50 p. m. 8:05 p. m.
Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny

For Alliance.	For N. B.	For N. Castle.	For Steu'e.
2:10 p. m.	9:15 a. m	6:40 a. m.	
	12:00 m.	4:40 p. m.	3:50 p. m.
	4:40 p. m.		
	5:50 p. m.		

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.
P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7:10 a. m. 8:20 2:36 p. m. 4:50 p. m.
C. & P. R. R. 9:30 a. m.
GEO. PARKIN, Agent,
Union Passenger Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Agent,
Allegheny city.
au6 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Ag't.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, May 2, 1864, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:55 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express	3:40 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommod'tn	11:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Second "	6:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
First Port Perry "	7:00 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Braddock's "	4:15 p. m.	6:40 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to GEORGE BOULTON, Agent,
ap30 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
WINTER TIME TABLE.
THREE TRAINS DAILY
TO AND FROM
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON CITY,
Connections made with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad to and from Pittsburgh and the west.
TWO TRAINS DAILY to and from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, Elmira, and all of northern New York.
On and after MONDAY, November 16, 1863, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will arrive at and depart from Harrisburg and Baltimore as follows:
Southward.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday) ...... 10:10 a. m.
" leaves Harrisburg ...... 1:20 p. m.
" arrives at Baltimore ...... 5:40 p. m.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday) ...... 11:42 p. m.
" leaves Harrisburg (except Monday) ...... 2:50 a. m.
" arrives at Baltimore daily (except Monday) ...... 7:00 a. m.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harrisburg ...... .06 a. m.
Northward.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday) ...... 9:20 a. m
" leaves Harrisburg ...... 1:40 p. m.
" arrives at Sunbury ...... 4:30 p. m.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily ...... 9:15 p. m.
" arrives at Harrisburg ...... 1:35 a. m.
" leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) ...... 3:35 a. m.
" arrives at Sunbury ...... 6:25 a. m.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday) ...... 3:00 p. m.
" arrives at Harrisburg ...... 7:50 p. m.
For further information apply at the Office, in Pennsylvania Railroad Depot
oc31 J. N. DuBARRY, General Superintendent.

1863 1863 1863
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.
It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.
It is now in use for passenger and freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium, (165 miles) in the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie, (78 miles) on the Western Division.
Time of Passenger Trains at Harrisburg, Leave Northward.
Mail Train ...... 1:40 p. m.
Express Train ...... 3:25 a. m.
Cars run through without change both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore, and Williamsport and Philadelphia.
For information respecting passenger business apply at the southeast corner Eleventh and Market streets, and for freight business of the Company's Agents:
S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Erie.
J. M. DRILL, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
no13-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
for
GENT'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,
can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of
SLATER & SOUTH,
au8 No. 54 Market street.

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices.
JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries

OIL BBL. TRESS HOOPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood st.